SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1878.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH H. M.'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA ON THE SUBJECT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER OF INDIA.

Political—dated 17th May 1877.

From the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

YOUR LORDSHIP'S Political Despatch No. 72 of 13th July 1876, on the subject of changes, necessary for the improved administration of the western and north-western frontiers of India, was duly received and considered by us; but our reply to it, postponed at first until His Excellency the Viceroy should have had the opportunity, desired by your Lordship, of personally visiting the frontier, was further delayed by the pressure of other questions urgently demanding our more immediate attention.

2. In the despatch above referred to, your Lordship expressed your satisfaction at finding that the views of the Government of India, regarding the transfer of the Province of Sindh from the Presidency of Bombay to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab, were in full accordance with those already expressed by yourself on the subject; and your Lordship then authorized us to take the steps necessary for giving effect to these views at such time as might seem to us most convenient.

3. But, although thus finally approving the principle of the withdrawal of Sindh from the charge of the Government of Bombay, your Lordship pointed out that many difficult questions of detail in regard to the future management of the two Provinces of Sindh and the Punjab remained to be settled. For instance, whether the Trans-Indus Districts should be governed as a single district, or be divided; whether, for administrative purposes, they should be entirely disconnected from districts on this side of the Indus; and whether the system of administration should be civil or military. On these points your Lordship suspended your opinion, considering that they could be decided with less difficulty, should His Excellency the Viceroy be in a position to personally visit the localities and consult with the officers by whom the arrangements which may be ultimately thought best will have to be carried out.

4. We have now the honor to transmit, for your Lordship's consideration, a Minute by His Excellency the Viceroy on the re-organization of the frontier. The details of the measure therein recommended will doubtless require revision; and to these our best intention is now being given. But the views expressed by His Excellency as to the broad principles upon which the administration of our frontier should now be re-organized, without any avoidable delay, have been formed with careful consideration after a personal inspection of the frontier; and in those views we generally concur. We adhere to the opinion expressed in our Political Despatch No. 85 of 7th April 1876 regarding the severance of Sindh from Bombay, and also to the opinion that there are no districts requiring a separate military government. But, having in view the tendency of recent events on our own frontier, as well as in Central Asia and in Europe, and the growing importance and imperial character of our frontier and trans-frontier relations, we think it has now become desirable that the conduct of these relations should be under the direct control of the Government of India, instead, not, as heretofore, carried on through the agency of a local Government. We are further of opinion that the separation of political from administrative duties is practically impossible when these two classes of duties are interwoven as closely as they now are in the government of the frontier. To place the frontier officers under the local Government, *quoad* their administrative duties and under the Government of India, *quoad* their political duties, is a system fraught with inconvenience; and one which has already proved the source of serious embarrassment to this Government. We think that in the marked separation of the frontier districts, geographically, historically, by race, by institutions, and by customs, from the Cis-Indus districts, there are many and strong reasons for their administrative separation also. Lastly, we consider that to add the distant Province of Sindh, with its rising seaport and important frontier relations, to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab, without affording the latter any corresponding relief, would unduly increase the administrative charges and responsibilities of that Government; which, owing to the extent of its jurisdiction, its long and troublesome frontier line, and the variety of the interests it has to deal with, is already, perhaps the most difficult and onerous of all the local Governments.

5. We, therefore, recommend that the Frontier, or Trans-Indus, districts of the Punjab and Sindh be formed into a separate Frontier Government; administered under the direct control of the Government of India, by a Chief Commissioner and Governor-General's Agent at Peshawur; that this Officer shall be charged with the general conduct of all our frontier and trans-frontier relations; and that he should be provided with subordinate Officers at Peshawur and Jacobabad, the latter having the special charge of the administration of the lower frontier and our relations with Beloochistan. We further recommend that the Sindh and Punjab Frontier Forces be amalgamated and placed under the Commander-in-Chief in India; retaining, however, their local and special character, but making them interchangeable within the limits of the Frontier Government.

6. If these recommendations meet with your Lordship's approval, and the general principles of frontier administration, as indicated in the minute of his Excellency the Viceroy, be accepted, measures will be commenced at once to carry them out, and to settle the details of transfer and administration with the local Governments and officers concerned.

7. In making these recommendations we have not failed to consider fully the view expressed by your Lordship on the necessity of compensating the Presidency of Bombay, in other quarters, for the loss of territory to which it will be subjected by the necessary transfer of Sindh. We recognise the propriety of such compensation, if the present scheme of frontier re-organization be carried into effect; and we are of opinion that it can be best provided for in the manner suggested in your Lordship's above-mentioned despatch, viz., by the administrative union of the whole or part of the Central Provinces with the Presidency of Bombay.

8. As, however, the detailed arrangements for carrying out any such subsidiary measure are clearly distinct from, an independent of, all the measures directly involved in the administrative re-organizaton of the frontier districts, we propose to take the earliest opportunity of addressing *to your Lordship a separate despatch upon this subject.*

P. S.—A Minute written by our Hon'ble Colleague Sir Edward Bayley, after most of us had signed this despatch, will follow.

REORGANIZATION OF THE FRONTIER.

Minute by the Viceroy.

1. In February 1876 the Secretary of State addressed a despatch to the Government of India on the subject of the administration of the frontier, and "the changes which, under existing circumstances, seem necessary for the purpose of ensuring unity of action in the government of the western and north-western frontier of India."

2. In this despatch the Secretary of State reviewed briefly the past administration of the frontier, and the evils which had arisen from the dual system of government. In so doing, he dwelt strongly on the necessity for unity of action, and for bringing the whole frontier under the direct control of the Government of India. He confined himself, however, to indicating broadly the various measures by which this object might be effected; leaving it to the Government of India to make proposals for carrying it out, and requesting an early expression of their views on the subject.

3. On the 7th April the Government of India replied to the above-mentioned despatch, expressing their unanimous opinion that the transfer of Sindh from Bombay to the Punjab is desirable both on political and administrative grounds; but deprecating any arrangement involving the severance from the Punjab of the frontier districts now under its control.

4. On the 13th of July the Secretary of State expressed, in reply, his satisfaction at finding his views with regard to Sindh in accord with those of the Government of India, but deferred any expression of opinion as to the future administration of the frontier, a question which could, he observed, be better decided after I had had the opportunity of personally visiting the localities, and consulting the officers concerned.

5. The negociations going on in Khelat at the time of my arrival, and my own, proposed autumn tour (for the express purpose of visiting the frontier districts, and meeting and conferring with the principal frontier officers on the spot), decided me to postpone action till matters in Khelat should be more settled. The Delhi Assemblage, and the urgent calls of the Bombay and Madras famines, have still further delayed action in the matter. But, in the meanwhile, I have been assiduously collecting the detailed information requisite for a practical decision of this question, which is rendered peculiarly urgent by the character of recent and present events. In recognition of this fact, as also in deference to the expressed wishes of the Home Government, I now desire to submit to the earliest consideration of my colleagues a statement of those arrangements which, after careful and prolonged attention to the object in view, I believe to be best adapted for the attainment of it.

6. In the despatch of 3rd February 1876 the Secretary of State thus indicates the courses which suggest themselves to him: "The whole territory of Sindh may be annexed to the Punjab; or the lower portion of the valley of the Indus may be placed under a distinct Government; or the districts requiring special military supervision may be separately administered; or some other division of these provinces, involving larger re-adjustments, may be made." And he continues—"Local circumstances, facilities of communication, the character of the population under British rule and of the tribes beyond the frontier, must be taken into careful consideration before any decision can be taken on this important point."

7. Before discussing the courses thus suggested, I would premise that there are three points on which there seems to me to be such an overwhelming concurrence of opinion that it is unnecessary for me to go over the arguments concerning them. The first point is the necessity for a re-adjustment of our frontier administration. This the Government of India has affirmed both by its action and in despatches and telegrams. It has been equally affirmed by the Home Government, which only withheld its sanction to the measures originally proposed by this Government because those measures appeared to it temporary and incomplete.

8. The second point is the severance of Sindh from Bombay. On this point the Government of India and the Secretary of State are in complete accord; and the Secretary of State, in his despatch of 13th July, authorizes the early adoption of such measures as may be requisite to effect such a severance.

9. The third point is that the line of demarcation between the Sindh, or lower frontier, and the Punjab, or upper frontier, should be re-adjusted according to the distribution of the races on the border; so that the Beloochi tribes may all come within one district and administration, and the Pathan tribes within the other. On this point there seems perfect unanimity of opinion.

10. Accepting, then, these three points, and keeping in view the main principles laid down by the Secretary of State, viz., unity of action, and direct control by the Government of India over our frontier policy, it seems to me that we have practically the choice between three courses—1st, having severed Sindh from Bombay, and rectified its northern boundary, to form it into a separate province, directly under the Government of India; 2nd, to attach Sindh to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab, either retaining its autonomy, or merging it entirely in the Punjab; 3rd, to form a separate Trans-Indus district, under one head who, as the Viceroy's representative, would directly control all frontier administration and trans-frontier relations.

11. Now, whether we approach this question from a *priori* consideration of broad principles of policy and administration, or work upwards from the existing condition of affairs to an *a posteriori* solution of the difficulties and anomalies in which our frontier administration is now involved, we seem to be irresistibly led to the same conclusion.

12. It is not necessary for me to dwell again on the growing importance of our frontier politics,—their gradual merging into one great Central Asian question, and so into the Imperial policy of the British Government; nor on the effect which our advance in Khelat may have on our trans-frontier relations. It will probably be admitted that at no time has there been such urgent necessity for care, combined with vigour and unity of purpose and action, in our frontier policy. And if it is asked how such *desiderata* can be best secured, the natural answer must be—By placing all in the hands of one officer; by selecting him with special regard to the peculiar requirements of the appointment, which should be high enough to command the services of the best men; by letting him have as little as possible to attend to, apart from his purely frontier duties, and as much power as possible within his own jurisdiction; on the affairs of which he should be in direct communication with the Viceroy, who is the only exponent of Imperial policy in India.

13. Such a reply at once outlines a scheme in accordance with what I have mentioned as the 3rd course open to us. The "one officer" cannot be the present Commissioner of Peshawur, whose control is limited to a small portion of our frontier, and whose position is not sufficiently high for the purpose here proposed; nor can it be the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who, already burdened with the administration of a large province, can give but a fraction of his time and attention to frontier politics. The Foreign Secretary occupies a position equally unfitted for the personal supervision of the frontier: for he is not an executive officer; he is too far removed from the spot; and he has many other important duties to perform. The "one officer" required for this purpose must necessarily be a Chief Commissioner and Governor-General's Agent, residing on the spot; and his authority must be co extensive with the whole length of the frontier. Mixed up as are the tribes within and beyond our border, he must evidently have charge of the immediate frontier districts, as well as of all our trans-frontier relations; while, at the same time, his jurisdiction should be confined to the smallest possible limits, in order to diminish the pressure of his purely administrative work. To all those conditions, the Indus boundary naturally tends itself. Finally, as every unnecessary link between the responsible head and his executive agent tends to sub-divide responsibility and diminish efficiency, the Viceroy's Agent on the frontier should be responsible to the Viceroy only, owing no divided allegiance to any local Government.

14. This may, perhaps, appear too abstract and theoretical a way of dealing with a very practical question; but I think an examination of the actual condition of affairs and of the several proposals hitherto made for the amelioration of it, will lead to the same conclusion. I have always been, and I conceive that there always must be, an officer of rank at Peshawur, charged with the general management of our relations with the tribes on that frontier and with Cabul. Similarly, there always has been, and always must be, an officer in Sindh, having in his hands the general conduct of our relations with the Belooch tribes and Khelat. And the question which this Government is now forced to decide is—What are the modifications of those officers to one another, to the local Governments, and to the Government of India?

15. The first course I have named, *viz.*, to form Sindh into a separate province, directly under the Government of India, does not seem to me to meet the difficulty at all. The dual system of government would remain as before, with no better guarantee against the recurrence of similar complications. For at the very time that the disputes between the Sindh and Punjab officials be obliged the Government of India to interfere, Sindh, so far as its political relations beyond the border are concerned was directly under the Government of India.

16. There are otherreasons also against forming Sindh into a separate province. On administrative grounds the multiplication of small independent provinces is undesirable; though, under exceptional circumstances, it may become necessary. But none of these exceptional circumstances exist in Sindh. On the contrary, there are special reasons why that province should be attached to its great neighbour, the Punjab. Its revenue is small, its population scanty, and it is in no sense self-dependent. Its importance is derived from two sources both depending on extraneous support. The first is the harbour of Kurrachee, which is important, not as the port of Sindh, but as the future port of the Punjab, and the development of which depends more upon its communications and trade with the Punjab than on the comparatively small trade of Sindh. The second source of Sindh's importance is its position at the debouch of the Bolan Pass; thus commanding the great western gate of India, and forming the fulcrum of our political action in Beloochistan and Southern Afghanistan. But this again, so far from being a reason for the isolation of Sindh as a separate province, suggests a strong argument for the closest possible connection of Sindh with the rest of the frontier, of which it forms an integral part.

17. I hold, therefore, that the first of the three above-mentioned proposals may be dismissed; and that we may pass on to the consideration of the second, *viz.*, the attachment of Sindh to the Punjab, keeping both undivided. This proposal has, I am aware, received the support of many distinguished men, my predecessor among others, and I believe has, on more than one previous occasion, been considered and strongly advocated by the Government of India. It, therefore, claims our most attentive consideration; and I now propose to examine how far it fulfils the conditions essential to the attainment of the objects we have here to keep in view as the great, but only, justification of any change at all in the present regime.

18. These are—1st, unity of action in the government of the western and north-western frontier; and 2nd, the exercise of direct and effective control by the Government of India over the whole frontier. Now, from the context of the despatch we are acting on, as well as from the circumstances which gave rise to our receipt of that despatch, it is evident that what is there meant by the 'government of the frontier' is not so much the internal administration of the frontier districts, as the conduct of our relations with the frontier tribes and the independent States beyond our frontier. * * *

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Commander-in-Chief, at [illegible] would still be localized, and relegated to the Sadr Court at Karrachee. In future, all appeals should lie to the Judicial Commissioner at Peshawur, giving him power, in case of doubt, to make such reference to the Chief Court at Lahore as the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh is already empowered to make to the High Court at Allahabad. Any legislation needed to assimilate the judicial procedure in the upper and lower frontiers, and to invest the Chief Commissioner with the powers of a High Court, can be effected in the simplest and easiest manner by a Regulation under 33 Vic., c. 3, and a Notification under Act XIV of 1874. Whether the whole system of legislation for the Frontier Government might not be simplified, is a difficult question, deserving very careful consideration; but I think it would certainly be undesirable to attempt it until the new Government has worked for some time and gained experience; all changes not absolutely necessary should be avoided at first.

In the same way, as regards the Revenue systems, I think it would not be desirable to attempt any assimilation until experience has proved that change is necessary or expedient.

62. I think it desirable that I should take this opportunity of indicating broadly the views I personally hold regarding the frontier administration. Very broad the sketch must necessarily be, when so much depends on conditions constantly changing; on the prejudices and passions of races with whom we are as yet but imperfectly acquainted; and on the individual judgment and special qualifications of the officers on whom so much depends. If, in the views I am about to express, I have the concurrence of our frontier officers, and they claim to have been endeavouring to act on the lines here setforth, I shall feel myself strengthened and encouraged by their support. If, on the other hand, they differ on some points from the conclusions I have arrived at, I can only say that these conclusions are not "evolved from my inner consciousness," and that I claim no supernatural insight into frontier politics. My views on this subject have been derived from long and careful study of masses of correspondence, reports, minutes, &c., containing the opinions of the most competent judges, both actors and spectators. By the recorded experiences of others I have endeavoured to test and correct all *a priori* impressions of my own; and the conclusions thus gradually matured are confirmed by such knowledge of the facts they refer to as I have been able to acquire from a year's tenure of office, during which several important frontier questions have forced themselves prominently on my attention. It is well to bear in mind that in policy, as in other games of skill, the observant spectator is often a better judge than the player absorbed in the chances of the game.

63. In the first place, then, I think it should be our aim to cultivate more direct and frequent intercourse than at present exists between ourselves and the tribes on our borders. I have already had occasion to observe more than once, what I cannot too often repeat in reference to this subject, that it is to the effect of the straightforward, upright, and disinterested action of English gentleman, and to the influence which higher mental power so quickly and never fail to exert over those who are brought much in contact with them, rather than to superiority in fighting power and appliances, that I attribute British supremacy in India, as well as the exceptional success of British rule in all quarters of the globe. If personal character and influence be so powerful engines I believe them to be, it is desirable that their force should be exercised as constantly and directly as possible. For this, among other reasons, I propose the appointment of a Chief Commissioner at Peshawur, invested with exceptionally high powers, who can represent to the Native mind more directly and personally than either the Lieutenant-Governor at Lahore, or the still more distant Viceroy at Calcutta, the embodied power and dignity of the British Government. For this season, also, I propose to increase the administrative Staff of divisions and districts, so that the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, relieved of much purely routine work, may have more time for visiting and becoming personally acquainted with their troublesome but not hopelessly unmanageable neighbours. I have before me now a Minute by Major James, formerly Commissioner of Peshawur, in which, as the result of thirteen years' frontier experience he expresses himself most strongly as to the absolute impossibility of combining a proper intercourse with the border tribes with the execution of his ordinary civil duties. The then Lieutenant-Governor, and Lord Lawrence hinted, indeed, that this incompatibility of functions was Major James' own fault; yet from all quarters I hear Major James spoken of as one of the ablest and most active administrators the frontier has known, and one who, but for his untimely death, had a brilliant career before him.

64. Again, for the reasons given above, I think that the employment of Arbabs, or middlemen, should be discontinued as much as possible. I do not myself believe that it strengthens our hold even upon the small class we thus employ. For every man gratified by employment, a host of jealousies are raised against him and ourselves. There is some reason to fear that these personages are not altogether incapable of provoking, or promoting, difficulties on the frontier in the hope of increasing their own importance: and the Police authorities at Peshawur have now ascertained that one of the Arbabs most trusted by the Punjab Government on that frontier was carrying on, a few months ago, a treasonable correspondence with persons in Cabul, which nothing but the man's death enabled us to detect. I admit, however, that there are many occasons on which the services of Arbabs have been, and may again be, most valuable to us, especially in opening communication with frontier tribes; but I think that whenever their services can be dispensed with, and direct communication opened, or maintained, by our own authorities, this should be done. Even if we could always depend on the absolute loyalty of Arbabs, these men cannot convey to the Native the same clear idea of our views and character that he would gain by personal intercourse with British officers.

65. For the same reasons, I would be inclined to relax somewhat the restrictions now placed on district officers corresponding with Chiefs beyond the border, and on officers crossing the border. I am aware that this is a matter which will require very careful and delicate handling, and that any relaxation of the present restrictions may be attended with considerable risk. But it seems to me that, in our anxiety to avoid present risk and complications, we have somewhat sacrificed future influence and security. I think there is no one who considers our present relations with the trans-frontier tribes to be altogether satisfactory. I believe that our north-western frontier presents at this moment a spectacle unique in the world: a land, we know of no other spot where, after twenty-five years of peaceful occupation, a great civilised Power has obtained so little influence over its semi-savage neighbours, and acquired so little knowledge of them, that the country within a day's ride of its most important garrison is an absolute *terra incognita*; and that there is absolutely no security for British life a mile or two beyond our border. I can see no force in the oft-repeated argument that the Sikh and other kingdoms were no more successful than ourselves in their intercourse with these hill tribes; unless, indeed, it be assumed that English civilisation and rule are no better than those of a Sikh or Persian kingdom; that an English officer represents no higher type of character than the servant of an Eastern king; and that our power and military resources and appliances are not immeasurably superior to those of the kingdoms which were crushed by a mere fraction of the force now at our command.

66. Next, as regards our general system of frontier defence, and the punishment of offences committed by the independent tribes; I think, as already stated, that the less we have to do with military force on this side of the Commander-in-Chief, loaing somewhat of its police character, while the civil power should be more directly responsible for the protection of life and property.

67. I propose, therefore, to increase somewhat the police force, giving it as good an organization as possible, and placing it directly under the district officers. The local militia also should be under the district officers, and ordinarily these civil forces should be sufficient to meet and punish any attempts from over the border. With a picked police force, composed of men of the same stamp, and as inured to hill work as the tribes by whom they are opposed, and with better armed, organized, and disciplined, under picked officers, and with a proper system of espionage and intelligence, I see no reason why the security of the frontier should not be maintained, in ordinary times, without the assistance of troops. But when once the troops are called out, then the control of all armed forces, military, police, or militia, should pass in the hands of the Officer Commanding the troops, and he alone, acting of course in concert and communication with the civil authorities, should be responsible for the protection of the frontier.

68. I have already, on several occasions, expressed my strong disapproval of the system of small punitive military expeditions; and I have twice, within my short tenure of office, refused to sanction them when they have been recommended. I do not for a moment suppose that these turbulent and savage tribes can be managed without occasional displays of power and severe punishment; but I object to this particular form of punishment. I object to it because it perpetuates a system of semi-barbarism which we should be lower ourselves to the ideas of right and might common to our barbarous neighbours, rather than endeavour to raise them to our own ideas;—because it seldom really touches the guilty, and generally falls most heavily on the innocent; because its natural tendency is to perpetuate hostility rather than lead up to good relations; because, as a rule, it leaves no permanent mark, and the tribes assailed by us can point triumphantly to our having evacuted their country after all; because there can be no more trying fighting for our own troops than that which obliges them to display the greatest energy, increasing in strength and boldness: and it appears from the records of these expeditions, which are not always successes even in the most limited sense, that the losses suffered by ourselves often exceed the losses we inflict. Finally, I object to this system, because I think the confidence of the hill men, and their warlike spirit are quite as likely to be raised as lowered by contests in which they generally fire the last shot at a retreating foe. I am aware that the expeditions I thus deprecate are defended by a large number of our most experienced frontier administrators, on the grounds, so far as I understand them, that they are the only means of dealing with barbarous races: and 2*nd*, that their success has been proved by results. With regard to the first argument, I canot find that any other system has ever been tried with sufficient persistence to give it a chance; and, with regard to the second, I cannot at all admit the results that have been obtained, after 25 years' frontier administration, as evidence of successful dealings with these tribes, seeing that European life is as insecure as ever beyond our immediate border; that we have recently been exposed to a series of successful raids and outrages from one tribe; and that in my short tenure of office I have twice had to consider the necessity of military operations against offending sections. I maintain that, under ordinary circumstances, the police should be able to cope with offences committed within our border, and, if necessary, follow up and inflict punishment beyond it. I also maintain that when troops are used, the expedition should be on a considerable scale, and productive of *permanent* results. At any rate, under no circumstances, should the troops be withdrawn until all opposition has absolutely ceased: they should never be required to turn their backs to an enemy who is still firing at them. And I think these expediti ons, in which, while doing little to put our relations permanently on a better footing, we injure a whole tribe for the vicarious punishment of an individual, are particularly inapplicable where (as is so repeatedly and strongly represented to us by the Punjab authorities) there really is little or no tribal responsibility or control. In the Punjab Report of October 1876, it is pointed out that the Beloochi system of tribal responsibility cannot be applied to the Pathan tribes, because "every tribe is divided and sub-divided into numerous clans, each independent of the others, and yielding but small obedience to its own petty headmen." These tribes, it is stated,—"only unite against a common enemy. Control exercised over such tribes through their chiefs would be impossible, for the chiefs do not exist." Yet it is to these very tribes that the system is applied of burning certain villages because other members of the tribe have committed outrages.

69. In dealing with barbarous tribes, our object should be either to support and enforce tribal responsibility to the utmost wherever it already exists, or to reduce tribal cohesion to a minimum where no recognized authority can be found and used. The worst system of all is that which, while it gives us none of the advantages of tribal responsibility, yet unites the tribe against us when we seek to exact separation for injuries inflicted. If, therefore, as we are repeatedly assured by the Punjab authorities, the heads of these tribes cannot be held answerable for the actions of individuals, it should be an object to trace the offence, and bring home the punishment to the individual and his immediate abettors, rather than to punish the tribe itself for the acts of one or more of its members.

70. It is hardly necessary to say that in reference to this, as to other points which I have indicated, I am fully alive to the difficulties of execution; but I think it none the less important to lay down general lines for guidance in our action.

71. The last point, to which I attach special importance, is the gradual disarmament of the population immediately within our frontier. The old reasons for allowing and encouraging them to carry arms, namely, that they were required to participate actively in the defence of the frontier, have almost disappeared; and, in any case, I would entrust the protection of the frontier against violence to the police and military, rather than to the inhabitants themselves. One of the first steps towards civilization and social progress is the separation of the military from the agricultural and trading classes: and the sooner our subjects can be taught to confine themselves to peaceful pursuits, looking to the authorities for protection and redress instead of taking the law into their own hands, the better it will be for all concerned. Such a measure would require care and time for its execution, but whenever the inhabitants of a village or district have shown themselves troublesome, or specially quarrelsome, or slow to render assistance when called upon, the opportunity should be taken to deprive them of their arms. Meanwhile, all who do carry arms should be, to some extent, organized; and the carrying of arms be clearly understood to carry with it certain responsibilities. A number of able-bodied men carrying arms, and the nature of their arms, should, as far as possible, be registered, and all armed villages required to furnish assistance to the police or civil power or supply escorts, watchmen, &c., in proportion to their armament.

72. These are my general views on the subject of border policy. The reorganization of the frontier districts, which is here proposed, will doubtless afford great facilities and advantages for giving practical effect to the principles on which I am anxious to see the management of frontier affairs conducted. But I need scarcely point out that the necessity for a speedy and complete reorganization of the present system of Frontier Government is entirely independent of any administrative theories, or political principles, peculiar to myself. This measure is absolutely and urgently requisite for the efficient execution of the policy of the Government of India, whatever that policy may be, or however that policy may be composed now or hereafter.

73. I need hardly add that, notwithstanding the special pains I have devoted to the consideration of this subject, on which my opinions have been guided by careful reference to our most experienced local authorities in every important part of the frontier, as well as by personal investigation of the geographical and administrative facts to be dealt with, it is practically impossible to lay down, in such a paper as the present, a scheme of reorganization complete and perfect in all its details.

Many of my recommendations on incidental points may, of course, be susceptible of important modification; for instance, it may be found, on further consideration, expedient to constitute two Courts of Appeal, one at Jacobabad and the other at Peshawur; and some of the military details to be dealt with must necessarily be re-considered, in further consultation with the military authorities concerned.

I, in no wise, desire to commit either my colleagues, the Secretary of State, or myself, to the premature adoption of every particular subsidiary measure roughly indicated in this Memorandum; but, as head of the Government India, I must honestly say that I cannot, with any comfort to myself or any confidence in the future, accept, as permanent the present system of frontier management, and that the only reform of it which I could recognize as satisfactory, must be in general accordance with the principles I have now laid down.

Naini Tal, 22nd April 1877. LYTTON.

No. 119, dated 29th November 1877.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India.

1. I have received and considered in Council the Political Letter of Your Excellency's Government, No. 86, dated the 17th May last, forwarding a Minute by Your Excellency on the subject of changes considered necessary for the improved administration of the Western and North-Western Frontiers of India, and recommending certain measures to give effect to the views therein expressed, which have received the general concurrence of the Government of India as a body.

2. The recommendations of Your Excellency in Council are that the Frontier, or Trans-Indus, districts of the Punjab and Sind should be formed into a separate Frontier Government, administered under the direct control of the Government of India, by a Chief Commissioner and Governor General's Agent at Peshawur; that this officer should be charged with the general conduct of all our frontier and trans-frontier relations; that he should be provided accordingly with subordinate officers at Peshawur and Jacobabad, the latter having the special charge of the administration of the lower frontier, and our relations with Beloochistan; and that the Sind and Punjab Frontier forces should be amalgamated, and placed under the Commander-in-Chief in India, retaining, however, their local and special character, but becoming interchangeable within the limits of the Frontier Government.

3. I agree with Your Excellency in Council in thinking that the attachment of the province of Sind to the Punjab will overtask the powers of the Punjab Government unless some relief be afforded to it; and I concur in the opinion expressed in the despatch under reply, that, under existing circumstances, it will be expedient to place the management of our frontier and trans-frontier relations more directly under the management of the Government of India. That these relations, whether they concern the petty tribes along the border, or the more important States behind them, must be conducted according to the views of the Government of India, is not open to dispute. Nor can it be reasonably doubted, that administration is rendered more vigilant and more vigorous by shortening the "administrative chain" that connects the authority which gives the orders with the officer by whom they are carried into execution. The Punjab Government was interposed between the Governor General and the frontier officers at a time when communication between Calcutta and the Punjab was tedious and difficult, when the state of affairs beyond our territory caused little solicitude, and when the duties imposed upon the Government of Lahore were not such as to prevent the frontier from receiving a large share of its attention. In all these respects great changes have taken place. Since the construction of the telegraph, and of the nearly completed railway, distance has ceased to be a consideration of primary importance. The Government of Lahore, besides the care of a province advancing with singular rapidity in every kind of improvement, has been burdened with accretions from the territory, first of the North-West, and, more recently, of Bombay. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that frontier questions involve more important consequences and present greater difficulties than was the case in former times. Various causes have contributed to create irritation and restlessness among the turbulent Mussulman populations who are our immediate and more distant neighbours. The critical position of the first Mahometan State in the world has given a renewed vigour to the impulses of fanaticism which in these countries are never in complete repose. At the same time the military activity and large territorial acquisitions of Russia have, undoubtedly, created excitement among populations beyond the sphere of her immediate influence, and may have generated in some minds the illusion that a conflict with the British power was no longer so hopeless as it formerly had been.

4. All these considerations appear to me to justify you in wishing to strengthen the administrative machinery through which your frontier relations are managed, and I am prepared to authorize the measures necessary for that purpose. Fears have been expressed that administrative modifications of this kind might carry with them a change in the pacific policy which has for many years guided the Indian Government in its dealings with neighbouring tribes and States. It is almost superfluous for me to draw Your Excellency's attention to these apprehensions, for they are as much at variance with your own views as they are with the instructions which the Indian Government has uniformly received from the Government of Her Majesty. Your Excellency discerns as plainly as Her Majesty's Government that a policy of conquest on your north-west frontier would lead to no advantage which would in any degree counterval the certain financial and political embarrassment it would cause. The changes now under consideration have no such object. They are measures of defence and security, not of aggression. They will operate as a guarantee for the maintenance of existing territorial limits. In that they tend to discourage attack from without and so to prevent war, they make less possible the only contingency under which an advance of frontier might conceivably be forced upon your Government.

5. Your Excellency has intimated an opinion that though the main object you have in view is a more effective control of frontier relations, the change would be more satisfactorily effected by the constitution of the Trans-Indus districts into a distinct and separate administration. Many of the considerations you advance are cogent, and in forbearing at the present time to give effect to them I must not be understood to be recording an opinion definitively adverse. But while I admit that it may possibly hereafter be found expedient to adopt some such comprehensive scheme as that proposed by Your Excellency's Government, I am disposed to think that both the objects in view, *viz.*, the relief of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and the more effective control by the Supreme Government of frontier policy, might be adequately secured by a less extensive change. Any unnecessary disturbance of administrative arrangements is distasteful to the people of India, and open to many practical objections; and a large change can seldom be effected without considerable cost, which is to be deprecated at the present time.

6. Financial considerations, even at this period of extreme pressure, might not justify the abandonment of any measure shown to be absolutely necessary; but any administrative change, involving a considerable increase of expenditure, should at all events be deferred, if a less costly arrangement may seem to offer a reasonable prospect of being attended with success. Nor can it be forgotten that grave objections have been expressed, in various quarters entitled to respect, against the transfer to new authority of the jurisdiction in civil matters at present exercised by the Punjab Government over the inhabitants of the districts beyond the Indus. I do not say that such a transfer need, in fact, be seriously or permanently injurious to the persons who would be affected by it; but in any change of the kind it is important that the feelings and interests of all concerned should be previously ascertained and carefully considered.

7. In lieu, therefore, of the proposals of

REGISTER No. 6—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,041.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1878.

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THE First Class Steamer ZEAL, to sail about 5th February, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. For Terms apply to

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers, on the undermentioned dates:—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3500	400	on 5th Feb. 1878.
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250	on 24th Feb. 1878.
S.S. ETTORE	C. Lazarich	3500	400	on 26th Mar. 1878.
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Raguzin	4411	250	on 25th Apr. 1878.

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-15
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free lug gage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

26, Bombay Green, November 21, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
— BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	4th Feb.
(s) DECCAN	3429	500	J. D. Gaby	11th do.
— BANGALORE	2063	500	R. C. Stead	18th do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3763	650	A. Parish	25th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	4th Mar.
(s) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	11th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	18th do.
(s) INDUS	3479	500	S. D. Shallard	25th do.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(s) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*s*) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	5th Feb.
GERLONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	19th Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	1st Feb.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	1st Mar.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "ANCHOR" LINE are available at the following rates:—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800
BOMBAY to NAPLES and back from LIVERPOOL..... Rs. 750

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "HALL" LINE are available as follows:—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND BOMBAY,

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
EUROPA	2,277	424	...February	16
ITALIA	2,246	424	...March	16
OLYMPIA	2,050	474	... ...	20
INDIA	2,389	500	...April	13

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. VESPASIAN, Captain Alexander, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to PAY FREIGHT, and send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDER for our inspection and counter-signature, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No claim for damage or short delivery will be admitted, under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th January 1878.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS.

EVERY requisite for the journey can be obtained ready for *Immediate Use* at very *Moderate Cost* from THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, ASQUITH AND COMPANY, 8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DANISH BUTTER, CHOICEST QUALITY.

Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THREE LACS of RUPEES are required upon the security of property, situated in the North-West Provinces of India, valued at NINE LACS OF RUPEES, with a yearly estimated income of ONE LAC.

2. It is proposed to raise the amount by 300 Debentures at 1,000 Rupees each, bearing interest at 10 per cent. per annum.

3. The property will be vested, by a Deed of Trust, in Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., of Calcutta, as Trustees for the Debenture-holders. The Profits will be received by the Firm and the sum of 50,000 Rs. yearly deducted. From this sum the interest will be paid upon the 31st of each December, and the balance devoted to paying off such number of the Debentures as it will nearly cover; those paid being decided by drawing in the usual manner, upon the last day of November in each year, and the numbers drawn, will be paid in full, on the 31st December yearly, thus 20 will be paid off on the 31st December 1878, 22 on the 31st December 1879, and the entire principal and interest be repaid by the 31st December 1887.

4. A statement giving full particulars of the property, accompanied by a certificate with reference to the report of the Agent deputed from Calcutta to inspect the same, and a prices of the Titles furnished by Messrs. Sanderson & Co., the Calcutta Solicitors, can be obtained from Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., of Calcutta, who will also receive applications for Debenture s.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS,

CORNER OF CRUICKSHANK & MARKET ROADS.

MAMMOTH EXHIBITION OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

PATRONS PLEASED AND DELIGHTED.

All acknowledge that it is by far the SUPERIOR ENTERTAINMENT of its class that they have ever witnessed in any part of the World.

EVERY EVENING COMMENCE NINE SHARP.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 sharp.

Box Office at the Circus open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. for the sale of reserve seats.

SECURE YOUR SEATS! SECURE YOUR SEATS!! and avoid the crush at the doors.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes to seat 8	Rs.	40 0
Private Boxes to seat 4	„	20 0
Dress Circle	„	5 0
Stalls	„	3 0
Parquet	„	2 0
Pit	„	1 0

CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

Special Tram Cars at the close of each Performance.

ALL BILLS will be PAID EVERY MONDAY between 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer ARABIA, Captain G. Serra, will sail as above on FRIDAY, the 1st February, 1878, at 10 a.m.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 a.m.

O. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

CONSIGNEES of about 90 Tons of BAR IRON, per S. S. JAMES GROVES, ARRIVED from NEWPORT, are requested to present their BILLS of LADING immediately, failing which the Captain will land the same at their risk and expense.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents, s. s. James Groves.

30th January, 1878.

NOTICE.

JAFFER SULLIMAN AND CO., GIRGAUM, BREACH CANDY ROAD, No 236.

JUST RECEIVED, per S. S. LOMBARDY, best quality Plated Mounted Double and Single sets of Harness, Saddles, Whips, &c. &c.

Also, always on hand, Furniture of every description, Glass, Crockeryware, Cutlery, Carriages, Horses, Guns, Pistols, &c. Every information given regarding the buying and selling of Horses, &c., &c.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, for the year ending 30th September 1877, of Rs. (100) One Hundred per Share, is DECLARED PAYABLE to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of this Company on and after the 15th day of February 1878, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Directors,

શ્રી નીઉ ઇસ્ટ ઇંડીઆ પરેસ કંપની લીમિટેડ.

i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, January 28, 1878.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

LEATH AND ROSS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

	Cash Prices.
GLOBULES	per bottle 12 as.
PILULES	„ 12 as.
TINCTURES	„ 12 as.
ALSO	
CAMPHOR PILLS	„ 14 as.
NEURALINE, for Neuralgia	per bottle 14 as. and Rs. 2

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS CONSTANTLY RECEIVED BY

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COOPER.

SHIPMENTS of this FAVOURITE BEVERAGE from "*Johnson*," the *original* maker, well known as the leading brand in the London market, are being regularly received.

Quarts per dozen, Cash Rs. 5-8.
Pints do. do. „ 3-8.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twists, &c, &c.

19 bales grey shirtings 8¼ lbs.
10 cases coloured prints.

On account of the concerned.

Invoices of 55 cases fresh oilmanatores, perfumery, &c., &c.

Just landed ex s. s. Assam, the same consales of assorted biscuits, condensed Swiss milk, oatmeal, tapioca, sago, macaroni, Epps' and Habana cocoa, fresh salmon, Russian caviare, mushrooms, French plums, small essences, cheese, vermicelli, Liebig's extractum carnes, petit pois, gros pois, assorted pickles, Colman's mustard, butter, golden syrup, oysters, truffles, olives, vinegar, muscatels, figs, Normandy pippins, asparagus, herrings, salmon cutlets, lobsters, mushroom ketchup, jams and jellies, Oxford sausages, hams, bacon, arrowroot, syrup fruits, salad oil, assorted soap, perfumery, scented soap, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 31st January 1878.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of neat Household Furniture, Glass, Crockery and Plated ware, &c., at No. 139, Bandora Hill road, opposite Eduljee Casinath's bungalow, near Dr. Sonks's dispensary.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd day of February next, at 2 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the property of a gentleman, the same comprises glassware, decanters, liquor bottles, &c., a blue breakfast set, and lot of crockery, plated curry dishes, cruet, and liquor frames, ice pitcher, candlesticks, spoons and forks, a lot of knives, a set of camp dining tables, chairs, sideboards, easy and long arm chairs, couches, circular and pier tables, cheffoniers, teapoys, blackwood bedstead, cupboards, chests of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilet glasses, oil and other carpets, hanging argand and globe lamps and sundry articles, &c. &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view from Friday, the 1st February 1878.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 31st January 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—WANTED, A THIRD MASTER. Apply to the HEAD MASTER, Boys' School, Byculla.

TO LET, a FURNISHED TOP FLOOR in the Fort, consisting of six Rooms, Bath, &c. for Rs. 100 per month. Apply "F. S.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a Schiedmayer Trichord GRAND PIANO, in excellent order. Price, including insulators, Rs. 450. Apply to A. C. HOUSTON, Diocesan School, Byculla.

FOR SALE, an Oscillating Double-action Condensing ENGINE (Marine), 40 H. P. nominal, complete, almost new. Apply to this Office.

MR. J. LOCKE GRAY'S GRAND EVENING CONCERT To-morrow, Thursday. See Advertisement on next page.

FOR SALE, VICTORIA PHAETON, with moveable Coachbox, hind seat, pole and shafts, Bay Arab and Harness. Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

FOR SALE, a well-bred Chesnut AUSTRALIAN CHARGER, 15 hands, 7 years old, very handsome, grand action, believed to be sound. For further particulars apply to Officers' Sanatarium, Married Quarters, Colaba.

FOR SALE, (very little used) a NORWICH DOG CART by Tonks, very stylish, the only one of its kind in India, with a set of single English Harness, nearly new. To be seen at SCOTT'S Stables, Girgaum.

FOR SALE, at A. LAING'S Gun-Maker, No. 42 Meadow Street, an excellent DOUBLE GUN, Central Fire, with rebounding locks, No. 12 bore, barrels very thick, can be used with ball or shot, with case and implements complete, almost new, by JOSEPH WILSON.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FRESH BISCUITS, in TINS, or otherwise, at various prices. FEARSE'S Biscuit Factory, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WINSOR & NEWTON'S Moist Water Colours in Pans and Tubes; Japanned Tin Colour Boxes for Landscape Painting Figure and Landscape, Landscape and Flowers, and for all purposes. Winsor & Newton's Porte Couleur containing in a space 2 by 2 by ⅝ inch twelve Moist Colours, the inner and outer lids of Box forming three palettes. Boxes of dry Colour Cakes of various sizes and prices. Illumination Colours and Media, Gold Shells, Gold Ink, &c. Whatman's Drawing Papers in perfect order for all purposes. Sketch Blocks and Books, Finest Water Colour Sables in Quills and in Albata ferrules. Camel Hair Brushes, Crayons, Palettes, Saucers and Slants, Oil Colours in Collapsible tubes, Japanned Oil Colour Boxes, Sketching and Studio of various sizes. Prepared Canvasses, and Papers for Oil Colour Painting. Prepared Millboards, Prepared Blocks for Oil Painting, Varnishes, Oils and Media. Hog and Sable Hair Brushes, Palettes, &c.

SURVEYING MATERIALS.

Dumpy Levels; Levelling Staffs; Circumferenters; Prismatic Compasses; Clinometer with sights, Levels; Compass and Inclination Scales; Davis's Reflecting hand adjustable Level with Inclinometer in case; Davis's 12 inch folding Level and Inclinometer in case and complete with stand; Pear-tree Railway Curves; Plotting Scales; Marquois Scales, extra thick; Sets of Mathematical Instruments; Plain and Bow Compasses; Aldershot Protractors; Note Books; Field Books; Whatman's best Drawing Papers; Section Paper; Tracing Cloth and Paper; Drawing Pens; Mapping Pens; Lithographic Pens; India Rubber Pencil and Ink Erasers; Pocket Penknives and Eraser; Water Colours; Indian Ink; Best Lead Pencils; Field Glasses; Aneroid Barometers; Thermometers, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

ASQUITH & CO. have landed for the Cold Season the following New Materials from the First West of England and Scotch Manufactures.

Blue and Black Fancy Coatings,
Angola and Cashmere Trouserings
White and Plain Colored Linen Vestings,
Fancy Scotch Cheviots for suits,
Heather Mixed Ditto.
Broad Cloths for Dress and Special Wear.
Bedford Cords, and Chipping Norton Tweeds for Riding Trousers and Breeches.

CASH PRICE LIST.

DAY, OR GENERAL SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Our Special Twist Tweeds in various Shades of Color	25	0
India Tweed, a material made from the best wool	20	0
Our Celebrated Blue, Yarn-Dyed Serge, thoroughly Shrunk	27	0
Extra Fine do.	30	0
Best Fancy Angolas	35	0
Fine Scotch Cheviots, in every Shade of Color fresh	35	0
Extra super made, from the best Botany Wool	25	0
Black or Drab Alpaca Office Coats	12	8

DRESS SUITS.

SUPER West of England Cloth	75	0
EXTRA quality—lined throughout with rich Silk Serge	85	0
WHITE DRESS VESTS for Special Wear	7	0
Chesterfield Coat, for evening wear to cover Dress Suits	80	0

WASHING MATERIALS.

Colored Drill Trousers	5	0
Best White Drill	5	0
Suits of above	15	0
White Linen Drill Trousers	8	8
Flemish Linen Trousers	6	0
Suits of do.	16	0
Fancy and White Linen Vests for Morning or Evening wear from	6	8

SHIKAR KIT.

Coat and Trousers of strong hand made materials	18	0
Do. do. of Sloug Flax	18	0

GYMKHANA SUITS.

BEST WHITE SAXONY, thoroughly Shrunk	80	0
WHITE SAXONY SHIRTS	9	0

TROUSERS.

	Rs.	a.
Trousers—Fine Angola Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	10	0
Superfine do. do.	14	0
Best Angolas, The New Checks or Plain Shades from	16	0
A very large choice of these superior goods.		
The very Best Angolas made	16	0
Superior Cashmere, very thin	Rs. 18 to 20	2

RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES.

Riding Trousers or Breeches, of strong Whip Cords	18	0
Real Chipping Norton Whip Cords	23	0
Bedford Cord, a special substance for hard wear	26	0
White Doeskin, the best material for hard wear	35	0
Gaiters, stout Tan Canvas	5	8
Drab or Brown Matted Flax Cloth, for hard wear, Washing, Trousers or Breeches	10	8
Coats of the above	15	0
White Cord Trousers	14	0

VISITING AND FROCK COATS.

MORNING, OR VISITING COATS, Superfine Blue and Black, new Ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating, bound with Rich Silk Braid	36	0
FROCK COATS for special wear of the above	38	0
DOUBLE or SINGLE BREASTED SACK COATS, recommended to those objecting to a close fitting garment, useful when Travelling	26	8
VESTS OF THE ABOVE MATERIALS	9	0
Best Blue or Black Venetian Morning Coat	39	0
Do. Do. Do. Frock Do.	45	0
Black Cashmere, a very light material, Office Coat	16	0
Do. do. do. Vest	6	8
Morning or Visiting Coat do. do.	25	0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING SAUMUR.

THE introduction of these CHAMPAGNES from the Vineyards of SAUMUR has, owing to the favorable opinion of the Medical Profession as to their excellent quality, led to an almost unprecedented demand.

Price Rs. 25 per dozen, or for Cash Rs. 24-4 per dozen.

SCHNAPPS.

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.

The enormous sale of Henke's Aromatic Schnapps in the Colonies, and the excellence of the Spirit as a medicinal agent, has induced us to secure the Right for its exclusive Sale in India, and now that a COGNAC FAMINE is threatened, we advise the Public to acquaint themselves with the article. The Price, duty paid, is as follows:—

17 8.....Per Cash.....18 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO., WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of the Public and their Customers to their newly completed stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. Intending purchasers will find a choice selection to suit them for presents, gifts, &c., for the coming Xmas Season.

From amongst their large stock they would particularly recommend their

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.

18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Patent Lever Watches, ½ plate	Rs. 125
Their well-known 18-Carat Gold Open Face Hunter or ½ Hunter Lever Watches, ½ Plate	Rs. 150

A Gold Medal was awarded for the excellence of this Watch at the Broach Exhibition.

The same Watch as above with the addition of compensation balance Breguit hair-spring and in extra Massive Case	Rs. 200
Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Keyless Watch	Rs. 150
Do. do. do. do. highly finished with heavy case	Rs. 250

LADIES' WATCHES.

18 Carat Gold Open Face Watch, cylinder escapement	Rs. 75
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Watch, small size	Rs. 120
Do. do. Open Face Gold or Enamelled Dial ½ plate	Rs. 140
Do. do. do. in Hunting Cases	Rs. 150

These two last mentioned watches can be highly recommended, as special attention has been given to their finish of both case and movement.

18-Carat Gold Hunting Watch of extra superior quality, and very heavy case, lever escapement, compensation balance	Rs. 250
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Keyless Watch, cylinder escapement	Rs. 150
Do. do. do. lever escapement	Rs. 180

In addition to the above specialities Messrs. F. L. and Co. have in stock a large assortment of

Ladies' Enamelled and Jewelled Watches from	Rs. 200 to Rs. 500
Gold Chronometer Watches, proved in the Observatory, from	Rs. 400 to Rs. 700
Second independent Watches from	Rs. 350 to Rs. 400
Chronograph or Racing Watches.	
Repeating Watches from	Rs. 800 to Rs. 2,000

SILVER WATCHES.

Their well known 50 Rs. Watch.
Their well known Keyless 90 Rs. Watch.
Their Brass Railway, 40 Rs. Watch.

A good Silver Watch, patent lever escapement, in open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases ..... Rs. 25.

A splendid stock of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold Chains just received.

A large stock of mechanical TOYS and FANCY GOODS will be sold at cost price.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESPLANADE THEATRE, OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1878.

(BY DESIRE)
WALLACE'S OPERA OF
MARITANA.

MARITANA ..... MISS ELCIA MAY.

WALLACE'S OPERA,
MARITANA.

MARITANA	MISS ELCIA MAY.
Lazarillo	Mr. H. Vernon.
Don Cesar de Bazan	Mr. H. Vernon.
King of Spain	„ J. Bateon.
Don Jose	„ A. Plumpton.
Marquis	„ J. Morris.
Captain of the Guard	„ T. Andow.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	„ 2
Back Seats	„ 1

Doors open at 8-30; performance to commence at 9 sharp.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Special Tram Cars pass the Theatre for Byculla and Colaba after the performance is over.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MADAME TASCA
HAS THE HONOUR TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE GREAT ENGLISH TRAGEDIAN,
MR. FAIRCLOUGH,
WILL APPEAR,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
ON
SATURDAY NEXT, THE 2ND OF FEB.,
IN SHAKESPEARE'S GRAND TRAGEDY OF
OTHELLO.

OTHELLO ..... Mr. FAIRCLOUGH.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOC

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 30TH JAN 1878.

So far as commercial interests are concerned, to-day's political advices from London do not mean any practical change in the position. A Conference of the Great Powers seems to be a foregone conclusion, and that can only mean protracted negotiations and concurrent uneasiness.

Consols in London yesterday receded from 95⅞ to 95⅜, and French Rentes from 110⅝ to 110⅜. Wheat was unaltered, as also were Seeds, with the one exception of Calcutta Rapeseed, in which Reuter quotes a decline of 6d. per quarter, both on the spot and to arrive. In the London General Produce Markets the only change was a reduction of 6d. per cwt. in G. O. Native Coffee.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was reported steady, but quotations for Grey Shirtings were at the same time reduced by 1¼d. per piece all round. Cotton in Liverpool closed with supplies freely offered, the day's sales being only estimated at 10,000 bales. Private advices call the market dull and drooping, and as the receipts at the American ports and the arrivals into Liverpool continue large, we may look for still more adverse accounts in the course of the next few days.

Yesterday's telegram from New York quotes ready Mid. Uplands unaltered at 11¼ cents. per lb., but April shipment was again 1-16 cent. per lb. lower, the quotation now being 11⅛ cents. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	24,000	22,000	20,000
Four days' do. ...	84,000	79,000	64,000
Total since 1st Sept. ...	3,037,000	3,077,000	3,009,000

A withdrawal from the Bank of England of £100,000 for Germany took place yesterday, but the rate of discount on 3 months' Bank Bills is still quoted at 2 per cent, the same as on Wednesday last.

Embossed Rupee Paper is unaltered ; Fours and Fours-and-a-half being still quoted at 81¼, Fives-and-a-half at 89½. Bar Silver in London has advanced from 53¾d. to 53⅞d. per oz., but this improvement, judging from private advices, is more apparent than real, as there is a large quantity of the metal on offer in London, and in all probability it is merely an attempt on the part of holders to affect to-day's allotments of Council drafts.

STERLING EXCHANGE remains perfectly stagnant. No business of importance has been done, both buyers and sellers holding for the result of Councils, and rates in every particular are the same as quoted yesterday. We quote on London :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 5⅞d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 9d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
France, 3 ,,	2-21	,,
Sovereigns each	Rs. 11-9.	,,

On Calcutta, the quotations are still 3-16 per cent. premium for demand, and ⅜ to ⅝ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady but quite unchanged :—Fours, Rs. 94½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102¼ to ⅝.

In the SHARE MARKET the greatest quietness prevails, and investors are only operating in the most sparing manner. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. lower, and in Land and Press Companies there is no change whatever. Spinning and Weaving Companies are still out of favour, and we quote a decline of Rs. 10 in Morarjee Goculdass and Rs. 2½ in Oriental. Manockjee Petits are Rs. 5 per share higher.

COTTON remains a dull, dragging market, in sympathy with the tenor of the Liverpool advices. Sellers are willing to accept a reduction of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, for everything except Good Ginned Broach, which is scarce and wanted, but buyers having got the pressure for January shipments over, seem indisposed to operate.

SEEDS and WHEAT remain dull and unaltered.

FREIGHTS are very quiet at £1 13 9 to £1-15 by steam to Liverpool, but with more sellers than buyers at the rate. The Tyrian (s.s.) is reported fixed for Genoa at 45s. per ton payable here. By sail there is still an absence of enquiry except at low rates for distant shipment.

PIECE GOODS are quieter, with less general demand, and although importers show more willingness to sell, business remains limited. Prices are nominally unchanged, but to effect clearances a reduction would have to be accepted.

COALS are quiet with little doing. Londonderry West Hartley in harbour has been sold at Rs. 18 per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value paid up.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	R. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	100	5 0 dc	122
Bank of Bengal	40,000	250	48	6 dc	705
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	40	5 p.c.	991½
Oriental Bank of India.	40,000	250	40	2 p.c.	58½
Bank of Madras	50,000	250	40	10 dc.	283

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	600	2,000	1,700	..	..	995
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.c*	1,150	
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.c.	1,300	
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	100 p.c.	2,140	
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80 000	100	100	..	..	83)
Bhowmuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	40	p.c.	1,450
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	45	p.c*	1,020
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15	p.c*	255
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10	p.c*	112½
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40	p.c*	840
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	60	p.c*	1,000
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	..	835
Dharumsey Spinning ...	3,000	2,000	all	35	p.c*	880
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50	p.c*	1,475
Great Eastern S.	1,400	1,000	all	30	p.c*	1,195
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40	p.c.	893
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	..	850
Jeevraj Ballo Mills	750	1,000	all	45	p.c*	970
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	60	p.c*	1,215
K. Mutcnjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45	p.c*	870
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil		800
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80	p.c*	1,215
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	20,000	50	50	..	..	45
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25	p.c*	335 xd
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	60	p.c.	1,295
Morarjee Spinning	1,943	1,000	all	60	p.c*	1,260
Managon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	..	255
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	50	p.c*	905
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	..	8.0
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	600	2,000	all	..	..	700
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20	p.c*	360
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35	p.c*	715
Princess of Wales Spinning	1,000	1,000	all	75	..	1,050
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..	..	875
Soondercbas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75	p.c.	800
Do do. 2 Shares	400	1,000	250	125	p.c.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	..	950
Victoria Mills	559	1,000	all	40	Rs.	760 xd

*Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20	p.c* 725
Freere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.c. ..	90
Managon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20	p.c. 775
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	13	p.c. 240

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 26th January, 1878.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	55,561	0	0
Merchandize	1,38,479	0	0
Other Receipts	509	0	0
Telegraph	669	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,95,148	0	0

Corresponding week in January 1877. Open 439 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	58,441	0	0
Merchandize	70,372	0	0
Other Receipts	459	0	0
Telegraph	672	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,29,945	0	0
Increase Rs.	65,203	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, in ballast.

THE S. S. BORROWDALE, 990 tons, Captain H. J. Young, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain J. DeCosta, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE BARQUE SALUS, 316 tons, Captain R. Poland, arrived in harbour on the 29th inst. from Mauritius Dec. 9, with a cargo of 6,548 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, 1,967 tons, Captain J. S. COX, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, Jan. 17, via Colombo, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. Nicol and Co.

THE S. S. LUPRA, 878 tons, Captain A. Brackenberry arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbrad, Dec. 21, with a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s ss. KHIVA, 2,669 tons, Captain Geo. Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English mails, and the following cargo :—5 boxes specie, 229 boxes silver, 95 packages nails, 149 bales twist, 319 packages beer, 38 cases cologne, 27 cases tobacco, 203 packages provisions, 61 bales paper, 1,192 box boxes wine and spirit, 50 boxes brass, 71 cases salamoniac, 510 boxes candles, 128 cases oilmanstores, 3 boxes copper, 2 cases glass, 8 cases boots, 1 box cochineal, 150 boxes red lead, 35 boxes soap, 3 boxes wax, 6 packages bhyssaloe, 11 packages gum, 69 packages ivory, 565 packages cloves, and many packages sundry goods.

THE S. S. BELLONA, 1,266 tons, Captain M. O'Brien, which arrived in habour on the 29th inst. from Liverpool, Dec. 22, via Port Said, Suez, Aden, and the Suez Canal brought Mrs. Bentley, and Mr. and Mrs. Legg and 3 children, as passengers and the following cargo :—812 packages piece goods, 102 bales twist, 15 packages color, 16 packages corks, 78 packages porter, 1,889 packages iron hoops, 301 tons coals, 10 cases lamps, 176 bars and 20 bundles iron, 200 packages disinfecting powder, 16 packages earthenware, 2 packages glassware, 15 drums varnish, 25 packages porter, 250 kegs iron nails, 19 kegs lead, 60 cases tinplates, 3,738 plates spelter and many packages merchandize and railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Lyon and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
29	Salsa	Poland	Mauritius, Dec 9.
30	Khiva (s)	Lee	London, Dec 29.
	Dr. Sutherland(s).	Cox	Calcutta, Jan 17.
	Lupra (s)	Brackenberry.	Mid leshead, Dec 21.
	Scootza (s)	Starratt	Calcutta, Jan 17.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
30	Lady Melville.....	Hensen	Moulmein.
	Pearl(s).....	DeCosta	C. and Cutch.
	Borrowdale(s).....	Young	Rangoon.
	Oorun (s).....	Baker.....	C. and Cutch.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—Steamer Deccan, to Southampton.
Steamer Khiva, to China.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
25 Almora (s) .....Day.....London, Dec 8.
M. of Londonderry....Lucas.....Calicut, Dec 7.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 25—Steamers Penang, Ganos Lumley Castle and Paladin.
Barque T D Marshall.

PASSENGERS.

Per Almora—Mrs Paulson and child, Mr W L F Martin, Mr H M Mathews, Mr and Mrs Squart and 4 children, Mr and Mrs Venison, Mr Boonseon, Mrs and Miss Scott, Mr J Southwell, Mr and Mrs Birney and 2 children, Mr J McCann, Master J McCann, Mr P C Gillion, Mrs J Samuels and 2 children, Mr H Samuels, Mr W Johnstone, Mr A N Hide, Mr Henry, Mr Butler, Mr Symonds, Mr Wortley, Mr Lamprich.
Per Marchioness of Londonderry—Mrs Lucas and child.

VESSEL SPOKEN.

American Ship Northern Light bis from Bombay, out 26 days, bound to Rangoon, 30 miles S E of Eastern Channel Light, spoken by Steamer Alexandra on the 23rd instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
27 Rajah of Cochin..... ..... Nogapatam.
26 Peshawar (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.
26 M-inam (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
Estepona .... Calcutta.
27 Africa .... Calcutta.
Khandalla .... Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per ss Peshawur : Capt J Rutherford, Mr Fawcett, Miss Benson Mr W Lambert, Mr A Prentice, Mr G Oakes, Mr S Bates, Mr Vinell.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 16 Erl King, ss, Ferguson, from Calcutta.
D Jumnah, ss, Champenoies, from Hongkong.
17 Godavery, ss, Bacon, from Mauritius.
Rossend Castle, ss, Turpin, from Newcastle.
Deccan, ss, Gaby, from Venice.
Hydaspes, ss, Seaton, from London.
Achille, ss, Forti, from Trieste.
18 Albatross, G G boat, Mensing, from Kiel.
Bellona, ss, Breen, from Liverpool.
19 Adonis, ss, Paris, from Marseilles.
20 Tartar, ss, Johnson, from Bombay.
Amazon, ss, Stuart, from Calcutta.
Thibet, ss, Torbeck, from Bombay.
21 Albatross, G G boat, Mensing, to Singapore.
Lady Clarence, ss, James, to Hayre.
Euxine, ss, White, to Antivers.
22 Hankow, ss, Symington, to London.
23 Patna, ss, Witters, to Kurrachee.
Malborough, ss, Newcomb, to London.
Cusco, ss, Conlan, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

W D Lawrence, ship, Ellis, from Cardiff.
Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Bombay.
Godavery, ss, Bacon, from Mauritius.
Adonis, ss, Paris, from Marseilles.
Glide, barque, Beadle, from Tamatove.
Burmah, ss, Hansard, from Zanzibar.
Diamond, ss, Rossequet, from Perim.
Arcot, ss, Anderson, from Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Moray s—80 cases ale and 20 cases stout. H B Sleeman and Co ; 1,006 bundles hoop iron Asser Jaitha ; 50 barrels green copperas, Chimonlal Amratlal.

FROM LONDON.

Stelvio s—2,490 casks hard spelter, Cama Ramjee ; 25 cases beer, Pochajee Framjee and Co ; 9 cases stil lock, 44 cases pork, 21 cases cognac, and 50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Bokhara s—49 bundles and 75 bars iron, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Galatia s—5 packages earthenware, Bharmull Bhima ; 150 casks and 47 hogsheads pale ale, Wallace and Co ; 110 cases sulphuric acid, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Achille s—9,000 cases kreosine oil, 3f Mondello and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—230 cases claret, Treacher and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—26 cases brandy, D'Souza and Co.
Union—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cella s—1,994 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers ; 8,054 cwts myrabolams, Purushum Luckmedass ; 42 bales wool, Bhimsey and Co ; 120 bales cotton, Gaddums and Co ; 257 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 324 cwts cotton, Thomedass Lemjee ; 370 cwts galls, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee.
City of Perugia—200 cwts hemp, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Bhurwandass Moolchund ; 16 bales bones, Rewtally Lookmanjee ; 8,000 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Thessaly s—1,690 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 150 bales wool, Khimjee Lucmidass ; 2231 cwts wheat, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 150 pot horns, Ramoodass Lowjee ; 3,924 cwts rattans, Cursondass Nensey ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Whitehurn s—9 cwts ginger and 393 cwts coffee, J A Shepherd ; 3,084 cwts seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Lisa s—75 cwts gingelly seed, Knoop and Co.
Bokhara s—240 cwts coffee, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bokhara s—240 cwts coffee, J A Shephard ; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Achille s—10 bales hides, J A Shephard ; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Achille s—501½ cwts coffee, J A Shephard ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 900 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Thessaly s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Zoal —950 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 500 cwts pepper, George Lockhart and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 29th January 1878.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·946
Temperature of the Air.....	71·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	61·0
Dew Point	53·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·546
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m) ...	78·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.).	62·3
General Direction of wind	N, NNE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	319.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 29.

Daniell, Lieut, 21st Fusiliers, on duty, from Secundrabad.
Mignon, Col, Bombay Commy Genl, on duty, from —.

JANUARY 30.

Stafford, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Shelling.
Pierson, Capt, R E, on duty, from Aden.
Martin, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Wavell, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.
Jenkins, Col, 21st Madras N I, from furlough, from England.
Smith, Lieut Col, Commissioner of Chattisgarh, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 30.

Daniell, Lieut, Madras 21st Fusiliers, to join, to Dera Ismail Khan.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Jan. 23.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—
6th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut C E W Macdonald, 51st Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Squadron Officer on probation.
7th Bengal Cavalry—Colonel F C J Brownlow is transferred from the 3rd to the Command of the 7th Bengal Cavalry.
21st N I—Captain F W Collis, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, in succession to Lieut Col J M Stewart. Lieut C M FitzGerald, supernumerary on the establishment of the 3rd N I, to be Wing Officer.
3rd Goorkhas—Lieut A G F Browne, Officiating Wing Officer, is confirmed in the appointment.
Lieut Col F C Anderson, R A, is directed to proceed from Lahore to England, and join the 4th Brigade, into which he has been promoted.
Lieut H Gunner, R A, is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to Rawal Pindi, and join G Battery 3rd (late 8th) Brigade.
The candidate named below has been reported, to have attained the undermentioned standard : High Proficiency in Hindi, Echo Imaster P Mulvihill, 2·60th Foot.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
12th Lancers—Lieut A A C Nelson, to England, to appear before a medical board.
2-16th Foot—Lieut Colonel W C Bancroft, to England, for nine months, on urgent private affairs.
34th Foot—Honorary Major H Manning, to Bombay, for one month, to appear before a medical board.
38th Foot—Captain F H Chambers, to England, to appear before a medical board.
59th Foot—Captain R S Shinkwin, to England, to appear before a medical board.
92nd Foot—Lieut D F Gordon, to England, to appear before a medical board.

CALENDAR FOR JAN.—FEB. 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... 2nd, 1h. 9·3m. P.M.
First Quarter ..... 10th, 6h. 8·1m. P.M.
Full Moon ..... 17th, 4h. 7·9m. P.M.
Last Quarter ..... 24th, 8h. 3·6m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Jan.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 31	.....	6 36	5 51	10 5 m	4 33 m
Feb.				11 7 a	4 20 a
Fr. 1	.....	6 36	5 52	10 51 m	5 15 m
				11 30 a	5 1 a
Sat. 2	.....	6 36	5 52	11 30 m	5 46 m
				...	5 38 a
Sun. 3	4th Sunday after Epiphany.	6 35	5 53	0 8 m	6 15 m
				0 3 a	6 8 a
Mon. 4	.....	6 35	5 53	0 32 m	6 43 m
				0 36 a	6 39 a
Tues. 5	.....	6 35	5 54	1 09 m	7 11 m
				1 9 a	7 9 a
Wed. 6	.....	6 35	5 54	1 25 m	7 40 m
				1 40 a	7 38 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY,

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 22, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

MR. J. LOCKE GRAY has the pleasure to announce that, with the kind assistance of several well-known and talented Amateurs, he will give a GRAND EVENING CONCERT in the above Hall on THURSDAY, the 31st inst.
By the kind permission of the Colonel and Officers Commanding, the valuable services of the STRING BAND of the Marine Battalion have also been secured.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats (numbered).... ..... Rs. 3
Second Seats .... ,, 2
Back Seats ..... ,, 1
Tickets for Reserved and Second Seats may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. or of Messrs. ROSE and Co., Rampart Row, Fort.

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

SATURDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY 1878.

A CONVOCATION for Conferring Degrees will be holden in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University on SATURDAY, the 2nd February 1878, at 5 P.M.

1.—CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES and GRADUATES are required to be in the University Library at 3 P.M. precisely, to robe and have their places assigned them.

2.—The SENATE are requested to be in the University Library by 4-30 P.M.,

3.—VISITORS will alight from their carriages under the porch of the Hall.

4.—PROCESSION.—At 5 P.M. the Procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, will enter the Hall, when all present will *rise and remain standing* until the Chancellor has taken his seat.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

I.—Fellows.
(In Pairs.)
Juniors first.

II.—Ex-Officio Fellows, Members of the Legislative Council, Judges of the High Court, Members of Council and Bishops.
(In Pairs.)
Educational Officers ;
Members of the Legislative Council ;
Judges of the High Court ;
Members of Council :
Bishops ;
Chief Justice.

III.—University Officers.
BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.
REGISTRAR.
SYNDICS.
(In Pairs.)
Civil Engineering, Medicine, Law and Arts.
DEANS.
Engineering, Medicine, Law and Arts.
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
THE CHANCELLOR.

5.—The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows having taken their seats, then will follow on behalf of each Candidate for Degrees—

The *Supplication* by the Dean of the Faculty in which he graduates ;
The passing of a *Grace* by the Senate for his Admission to the Degree ;
His *Presentation* by the Dean to the Chancellor ; and
His *Admission* to the Degree by the Chancellor.

After which the Registrar will make *Declaration* of the *Degrees* conferred.

6.—The Registrar will read a Report by the Syndicate of the proceedings of the University during the past year.

7.—The Chancellor will deliver an Address.

8.—The Chancellor will dissolve the Convocation.

9.—RETIRING PROCESSION.—The Assembly will *rise and remain standing* until the retiring Procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows has left the Hall.

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1. Academic Costume will be worn at the Convocation for conferring Degrees.
2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official costume or costume, may appear in the Academic Dress of their own Universities or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.
3. Other Fellows will wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The Head-dress of the European Fellows is a College Cap.
4. Messrs. Watson and Co., Robemakers to the University, will provide the Academic Costume, of any University which Fellows of the University of Bombay are entitled to wear.
5. A Candidate for a degree may have the use of a Gown and Hood for one occasion on payment of Rs. 10.
6. A Fellow may have the use of a Gown or Scarf (if available) for one occasion on payment of Rs. 5.
7. A Graduate may have the use of a Gown and Hood for one occasion on payment of Rs. 5.

* Ex. Gr., Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

WOOD—January 22rd, at Poona, Colonel J. A. Wood, V. C., Bombay Staff Corps, from injuries received in falling from his carriage on the evening of the 21st inst., aged 59 years and 7 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

O'CONNOR—January 16th, at Montgomery, the wife of T A O'Connor, D S Police, of a son.
ROBERTS—January 24th, at Chupra, Sarun, the wife of Poulter B Roberts, Esq, C E, Bengal Irrigation, of a daughter.
REYNOLDS—January 4th, at Bareilly, the wife of Mr Joseph Reynolds, of a son.
SANDES—January 23rd, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Charles Sandes, Lieutenant, 10th Royal Hussars, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHENEY—GREEN—January 24th, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Bareilly, by the Rev H W Parker, assisted by the Rev Dr Scott, Rev N G Cheney, of Naini Tal, to Miss L H Green, M D, of the American Mission, Bareilly.
HALLIDAY—SPENCE—January 26th, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev B Atlay, Frederick M Halliday, B C S, to Margaret Isabella, only daughter of Major General J K Spence.
SMITH—STEAN—January 24th, at St Andrew's Kirk, Calcutta, William Smith, Esq. to Kate Amelia, only daughter of Captain Stean, Greenock, Scotland.

DEATHS.

LOGAN—January 22nd, at Nagpore, C P, Ismay, second daughter of Walter Logan, of Cranston Hill, Glasgow, aged 22 years.
NORMAN—January 25th, at Aden, C G Normay, Esq. of Calcutta, aged 57.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1878.

THE continued advance of the Russians on Constantinople seems to encounter no resistance, and it may be inferred that the entry of the Russian troops into the Turkish capital has been stipulated for as one of the conditions of peace, and that the Russians will not evacuate the city till the indemnity they demand has been paid. The English Government, meanwhile, seems to be leaning more and more on Austria, and it may be taken for granted that Austria would be only too happy to separate herself from Russia and Germany if she could only count on the active support of England. The Liberal party at home have now joined issue with the Government by proposing an amendment which is equivalent to a vote of want of confidence, and the battle between the friends of peace and war will now be openly fought out in Parliament. Lord Beaconsfield's refusal of the Garter, a distinction which he would at another time have seized with avidity, shows that he feels his policy has been foiled, and that he has still his own way to get. He is not a statesman of the new Imperial stamp which he has created and therefore despises, and he can therefore afford to reject decorations which he has not yet earned.

IT is difficult to read without amusement the elaborate correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Viceregal Government, now for the first time given to the world, on the subject of the reorganisation of the Frontier government of India. The contrast between Lord Lytton's effusive essay and Lord Salisbury's curt despatch in reply is so marked that one cannot be surprised at the burning indignation which the decision of the India Office has excited in the breasts of devoted courtiers at Calcutta. It is too plain that the Viceroy has been unmistakeably snubbed, and, like other people, he finds the experience disagreeable. With the assistance of Sir Lewis Pelly, Colonel Colley, and a host of skilled Frontier officials, the Viceroy had in his first year of office succeeded in mastering the difficulties of the Frontier Question, and framing for himself views as to the changes required in a system of administration which seemed to him eminently unsatisfactory, as it had made the Frontier so insecure that no British officer could ride out safely a hundred miles from the principal military station beyond the Indus. It will be generally considered, however, that this argument may be pushed too far. The boundary of the British dominions must be fixed somewhere, unless it is intended that the Queen shall rule over the whole earth ; and, wherever the line is drawn in Asia, there must be a Frontier station beyond which marauding tribes will harass British subjects. It must be confessed, however, that, considering it is now nearly thirty years since the British conquered the Punjab, they have done marvellously little to assert their influence over the neighbouring tribes, who are more turbulent and disrespectful now than they have been at any former period since the British standards were advanced beyond the Indus. Lord Lytton, then, recommended, that, in order to bring the borderers more effectually under control, British troops should enter Khelat and occupy the Khan's capital and the advanced post of Quetta ; that the Frontier, or Trans-Indus, districts of the Punjab and Sind should be formed into a separate Frontier government, administered under the direct control of the Government of India, by a Chief Commissioner and Governor General's Agent at Peshawur, having under him two Commissioners for the Pathan and Belooch districts, with their head quarters at Peshawur and Jacobabad respectively ; and that the Sind and Punjab Frontier Forces should be amalgamated and placed under the Commander-in-Chief in India. The India Office sanctioned the occupation of Quetta, and also approved of the proposed attachment of the province of Sind to the Punjab, which was a necessary step to be accomplished, in order to propitiate Lord Lawrence and other jealous Punjabees, before any portion of the territory now ruled over by the Lieutenant-Governor of Lahore could be taken from him and placed under a Chief Commissioner. It may be remarked, *en passant*, that the Government of India intends to compensate Bombay for the loss of Sind by "the administrative union of the whole or part of the "Central Provinces with the Presidency of "Bombay"—a measure which seems to have been originally suggested by Lord Salisbury ; but the detailed arrangements for giving effect to this redistribution of territory have not yet been worked out. Having, however, cleared the ground, by detaching Sind from Bombay, for the creation of the new Frontier Commissionership, Lord Salisbury suddenly changes front and refuses to sanction Lord Lytton's comprehensive scheme. He pleads the very plausible excuse to English ears that any extensive administrative changes are "distasteful to the "people of India"—who probably know and care less about the present government of the North-West Frontier than the people of Hackney do—and that the changes proposed could hardly be effected "without considerable cost, which is to "be deprecated at the present time." He therefore decides that the whole civil administration of the Indus Valley, from Peshawur to Kurrachee, shall be placed under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who ought certainly, having regard to this great extension of his jurisdiction, to be raised to the rank of a Governor. Two Frontier Commissioners will, however, be appointed, one of whom, it is suggested, may be the Commissioner of Sind, to manage "all external matters, *i. e.*, "matters concerning those who are not subjects "of Her Majesty," and the Northern Commissioner, who is to be the superior of the Southern Commissioner, is to correspond with the Viceroy direct upon these matters, and to have the command of the Frontier Forces.

A more cumbrous re-arrangement of the Frontier administration could not possibly have been made ; and one cannot understand why Lord Salisbury should have sanctioned it, as it will be no improvement on the existing system, and he himself admits that it "involves a duplicate responsibility, which "is in theory objectionable, and may be at-"tended with occasional inconvenience." Perhaps the explanation may be found in the pressure brought to bear upon him by Lord Lawrence, who is quite fanatical in his Conservatism as regards the administration of the Frontier. It is also plain that Lord Salisbury is most reluctant to initiate any measures which may have the appearance of being devised to give effect to the views of the advocates of what is known as a vigorous Frontier policy. We more than suspect that he now strongly regrets having too hastily sanctioned the advance to Quetta, for in his despatch under review he emphatically insists on the importance of maintaining that "pacific policy which has for many "years guided the Indian Government in its "dealings with neighbouring States and tribes," and takes it for granted that Lord Lytton himself concurs in the opinion that "a policy of con

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The Garter left vacant by the death of the Marquis of Ailesbury has been offered to Lord Beaconsfield. His Lordship has, however, declined to accept it.

LIBERAL AMENDMENT.

In the Commons last night the Leaders of the Liberal party announced their intention of bringing forward an amendment to Sir Stafford Northcote's motion refusing to grant the extra supplies asked for.

THE SIEGE OF ERZEROUM.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Armenia state that there is a great mortality in Erzeroum in consequence of the prevalence of typhus fever.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

A coolness has arisen between Austria and Russia.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir Stafford Northcote (Chancellor of the Exchequer), in reply to a question, said that he doubted the existence of a strict alliance between the three Emperors.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENT.

ISMAILIA, JAN. 29.

The Indian transport Crocodile outward bound for Bombay passed the Suez Canal to-day.

LONDON, JAN. 29, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Tale Dholleras	5 6/16d.
The Manchester Market has been weak.	
7 lbs Shirtings	5 9
8½ lbs. do.	7-0
40s Mule Twist	0 10½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1s. 8½d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81½
4½ per cent. do.	81½
5 per cent. do.	89½
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	110½
Bar Silver	53⅜

About £100,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

Departure—Liddesdale.

STEAMER REPORT.

MADRAS, JAN. 30, 12-45 P.M.

Mails for Batavia leave Singapore 6 p.m. to-morrow, 31st.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

	Latest Date. Greenwich Time.	Average Time in this Line. H. M.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	30th— 11-42 a.m.	0 31
„ Turkey (perfect) ..	no messages.	
„ Suez (perfect) ..	30th— 2-40 p.m.	1 14
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	30th— 1-23 p.m.	
„ Turkey (perfect) ..	no messages.	
„ Suez (perfect) ..	30th— 1-40 p.m.	
FROM AMERICA—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	29th— 11-3 p.m.	
„ Turkey (perfect) ..	no messages.	
„ Suez (perfect) ..	29th—no time.	
FROM CHINA—		
Via Amoor (perfect) ..	30th—no messages	
„ Singapore (perfect) ..	30th— 7-45 p.m.	
FROM AUSTRALIA—		
Via Singapore—Interrupted beyond Singapore.		

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Max. Hrs.	Mts.	Min. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta	1	17	0	2
„ Galle	3	36	1	39
„ Karachee ..	1	53	0	1
„ Madras	0	50	0	1

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1 8¾d. per Rupee.
T.Ts. 6 months' sight ..	1s. 8¾d. „
Credits, 3 „	1s. 9d. „
Documents, 3 „	1s. 9 1-16d. „
France, 3 „	2 21. „
Sovereigns each	Rs. 11-9 „

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has shown his good nature in reviving the old institution of public breakfasts, but it is doubtful if an institution of the kind is adapted to the present state of society in Bombay. A short time ago we observed a mofussil paper lamenting the disuse of the old practice of the Governors of Bombay in entertaining to breakfast any person who chose to go there, but this is merely a mofussil idea, and could only have been inspired by the society of a small station. It was all very well to have these breakfasts when there was a comparatively small number of Europeans in Bombay, but Sir Richard Temple will find he has enough on his hands if everybody who wants to see him out of a population of perhaps 15,000 persons more or less Europeans chooses to take breakfast with him and entertain him with a recital of his grievances. On the other hand, we are sorry to see that owing to the transfer of Government House from Parell to Malabar Point, one institution which, in proportion to its cost and the time spent upon it, gave an immense amount of pleasure in Bombay—we mean the annual State ball given to European society—has been abandoned this year. Sir Richard Temple has substituted for it evening and afternoon parties with dancing, but it need hardly be said that these are not the same thing as a State ball, which not only is looked forward to by a good number of people as one of the chief social enjoyments of the year, but also does a great deal of good to the trade of the place. However, Bombay trade ought not to be slack just now, as there probably never was a time when so many gaieties of all kinds were going on.

SOME surprise has been caused in Bombay medical circles by the nomination of Surgeon Waters to be a Fellow of the University of Bombay. He is a very young man who has had the fortune to be appointed Physician to the Governor. Attendance upon an occasionally sick Governor can scarcely be considered exceptionally distinguished service. Dr. Waters' colleagues are wondering why his claims have been considered superior to those of other surgeons of the Presidency. Dr. Langley has had 20 years' service, and been an examiner for four years; Dr. Partridge has had 23 years' service; Dr. Blanc, 19 years' service, with an examinership of two years; Dr. Hughes has been an examiner for four years; and then there is the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Dr. Murphy, who has some claims to a Fellowship. Two of the gentlemen mentioned are Professors—namely, Dr. Blanc and Dr. Hughes. Certainly Dr. Waters is to be congratulated on being hoisted over the heads of all these old and experienced seniors in his department. For our own part, we question whether the nomination is understood, when we remember that Dr. Waters' journeyings through Persia and the northern Syrian Desert were of considerable importance in a political as well as a geographical sense. Some dissatisfaction is also felt at the nominations from among native graduates, several old and respectable practitioners having been passed over in the most mysterious way.

WE are glad to announce, that His Excellency the Governor and Miss Temple have accepted an invitation to the Volunteer Ball, which will take place on Friday the 8th proximo.

MR. KIRKPATRICK has been appointed by the Government of India to be reporter to the High Court. Mr. Jardine succeeds Mr. Kirkpatrick as Acting Clerk of the Crown and will take charge of the office as soon as the Criminal Sessions, which commence on Saturday next, have been concluded.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay for the purpose of memorialising the home authorities in respect of the Overland Mail contract will be held in the Town Hall on the 15th February next.

WITH reference to a paragraph that has appeared in many newspapers, and was originally published in the *Bombay Gazette*, to the effect that a contract for a portion of the earthwork of the Ahmedabad and Pahlanpore Railway had been let at an extravagant rate, and sublet at a large profit, we are authorised to state that the contract-rate mentioned was incorrect, and largely in excess of the actual rate, which was a particularly cheap one for that part of the Bombay Presidency. We may mention that the information was sent to us and authenticated by an engineer who ought to have known what he was writing about.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Madras says, "As if to make up for last year's sobriety, when it was thought unseemly to indulge in balls and parties, all Madras has now gone dancing and party-going crazed. I hear of five balls this week; they call them 'at homes.'"

THE *Madras Mail* says that Mr. Robert Rice, B. A., LL.D., late Assistant Collector of Bellary, and now "out of employ" on Rs. 320 per mensem, has been suspended for six months, and will, at the end of that period, revert to the position of Assistant Collector. He has been thirteen years in the Service, and has passed with honours in Tamil and Telugu, and has also passed in Hindustani. It seems that having let his angry passions rise, he gave expression to them in a letter addressed to Mr. Wedderburn, the evergreen Collector of Coimbatore, Mr. Rice's former District, and that virtuously indignant Nestor, showed him up to Government, whereupon the Government reported him to the Secretary of State with the above-mentioned result. We are not acquainted with the circumstances of the disagreement between Mr. Wedderburn and his former subordinate. Perhaps it may be inferred that, as is usually the case, there are faults on both sides, and the weaker has gone to the wall in the good old fashion.

THE *Englishman*:—In the *Gazette of India* of the 19th inst. we read that "the services of Colonel T. E. Gordon, C. S. I., Commandant of the Meywar Bhopal Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the 20th March 1878." We venture to conclude that on the 20th March next the officer named in this notification will be brought into the Adjutant General's Department to fill the vacancy which will occur on that date by reason of the expiration of Major Scot 's five years' tenure of office. Doubtless, too, we are justified in concluding that Colonel Gordon will be the future Deputy Adjutant General, and that on the post becoming vacant, as it is shortly expected to become, a new Adjutant General will be sought for in the British service. We shall then revert to the former arrangement, of having the Adjutant-General selected from the British army and the Deputy from the Indian army. Colonel Gordon's appointment will be favourably received by the Indian army, and with justice, for he is in every way qualified for so important a position; and we hope that the selection of his immediate superior will be equally judicious. If he be an experienced and popular regimental commanding officer, endowed with capacity, honesty, and independence, the army will be well satisfied. As regards the other departmental changes thus foreshadowed, it would seem that on Colonel Forsyth's return, now expected, Major Hewett must vacate his officiating appointment, whilst on the 20th March Major Robertson, the senior officiating officer in the department, must necessarily relinquish his. The case of the latter officer appears to be singularly hard, as he will have been officiating for about two years as an Assistant Adjutant General, and will most naturally look forward to succeeding to the vacancy which will be caused by Major Scott. It is to be hoped that on a vacancy occurring among the Staff Corps officers in the department, Major Robertson's undoubted claims for reappointment may not be passed over, and that meanwhile suitable regimental employment may be found for him, and that he may not be relegated with the "residuum" to that shameful "slough of despond" general doing-duty.

THE *Globe* states that letters received do not bear out the fears felt for the safety of Dr. Stewart, who went on an exploring expedition to Lake Nyassa. He is said to have expressed his intention of being absent for two months.

IT was stated some time since that it was the intention of the Admiralty to remove the name of Capt. Manthorp from the list of officers of the Royal Navy on account of his being in the Turkish service, and we find the name omitted in the January "Navy List."

IN order to obviate the increasing want of engineers for the Navy, the Lords of the Admiralty offer fifty-five vacancies for engineer students, to be competed for in May next, at examinations to be held in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and the principal towns in the United Kingdom. Candidates must be between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, and the successful competitors will be entered at Portsmouth Dockyard, where board and lodging will be provided for them, in addition to which a small weekly rate of pay, annually increasing, will be given to each engineer student during his six years' training.

DR. ROBERT MAIR, editor of *Debrett*, writes: —"The Orders of the Indian Empire and the Crown of India, which were lumped on the 1st instant, are not orders of knighthood, and never will only be one grade in each. The gentlemen who have been nominated Companions of the former will take precedence immediately after the Companions of St. Michael and St George, and will employ the initials "C.I.E." to signify their dignity. The ladies upon whom the second-mentioned decoration has been conferred will neither gain a title nor increased precedence nor will they use initials to indicate their admission as "members" of the order.

'Vous avez beau dire; je n'ai trouvé nulle part en France cet esprit dont vous parlez,' said an old Prussian general to Princess Metternich, who is noted for her love of France. 'What, no *esprit !*' retorted the Princess. 'Give what you will to French people, and I wager they will make of it something pretty, elegant, and witty.' 'Well, Princess,' said the general, with scornful complacency, 'here is a white hair I find on my uniform. I give it you *carte blanche*; send it to Paris, where, for my part, I found only among the men *de l'esprit de coiffeur*, and among the women *de la grâce de cuisinere*.' Princess Metternich forwarded the white hair to a Paris jeweller, ordering him to make with it some striking piece of jewelry. To the orders she added this postscriptum, 'C'est pour faire une nich á un Prussien.' A week afterwards she received an ecrin, which she presented to the general, saying ironically, 'Pray to God that your hair may not break.' It contained a massive gold necklet, with a *medaillon*, on which were enamelled the arms of Prussia; to the *medaillon* were suspended by the white hair two smaller lockets in black enamel, on which were inscribed, in tricolour letters formed with rubies, sapphires, and diamonds, these words, 'Lorraine-Alsace.'

THE *Times* Calcutta correspondent telegraphs the following significant paragraph about Scindia's behaviour during his recent visit to Calcutta:—"The conduct of Scindia during his recent visit has again, as at Delhi last year, occasioned considerable comment. One very significant fact deserves notice. The Maharajah has come and gone without having paid the ordinary ceremonial visit to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. If this meant nothing more than an empty act of discourtesy, it would be unworthy of record; but such a grave and unusual discourtesy committed to a representative of the British Government in his own province has a special and intentional significance which it would be wise not altogether to ignore. The fact is that the Scindia is intoxicated with military pride and warlike aspirations. Although prohibited from maintaining a standing army of more than a definite number, he has been for years evading the spirit of this regulation by enlisting men for short periods of service, and is thus rapidly converting his whole people into trained soldiers, well equipped, well officered, and well generalled. When it is remembered that there is only one power against which this force can be used, it seems rather short-sighted policy to permit this state of things to continue. We ought either to use these soldiers ourselves in our local wars, and so afford some slight vent to their ardent military aspirations, or otherwise sternly to insist upon the rigid disbandment of these very dangerous feudatory armies, which must sooner or later prove a source of considerable mischief."

IT may now be considered as having been finally decided that Lieut.-Col. F. A. Smith, V.C., shall be removed from command of the 43rd Regt. Briefly stated, the facts of the case against this officer are as follows:—

It appears that last spring Col. Smith thought fit to bring charges against Major Crosier in reference to the regimental coffee-shop, which institution had been started by Major Crosier, and was entirely under his management, at the Colonel's request, made some ten months previously. At one and the same time Col. Smith preferred charges against Capt. Pearson, in reference to evidence which Capt. Pearson had given in a civil court, where he had to appear for having shot a bullock. The opinions of the courts of inquiry, which sat in each of these cases, were, of course, duly forwarded to the Commander-in Chief, and the result was that both Major Crosier and Capt. Pearson were acquitted. Col. Rowlands, V.C., 34th Regt., was then sent to supersede Col. Smith, who came home on four months' leave. We are happy now to hear that peace and harmony have again been restored in the regiment, and that things now go as smoothly and pleasantly as heretofore, all being seemingly well pleased at the prospect of so excellent a soldier as Brevet Lieut.-Col. Cochrane, V.C., 7th Fusiliers, being selected for the command.

THE *Graphic* says:—The determined attack of Sir James Stephen upon Mr. Bright has probably already done some good. For one thing, it has decisively drawn attention to India; and that is no small gain when we reflect how small a place our magnificent dependency holds in the thoughts of most Englishmen. It has, however, done still more than this; it has taught men like Mr. Bright how dangerous it is to dogmatise on a subject with which they have only slight acquaintance. Mr. Bright has a passionate interest in the millions of India; and his general tone in regard to them is undoubtedly far nobler than that of his antagonist. But he has not been at sufficient pains to inform himself as to the ordinary facts connected with our Eastern rule. He has listened to the glowing statements of philanthropic enthusiasts regarding what might be done if we were in genuine earnest; he has a vague notion that we are extremely selfish in our mode of dealing with the natives. Thus equipped, he enters the arena with confidence; but he must now be aware that this equipment is extremely insufficient for one who wishes to be of service in the case he has so much at heart. Sir James has had no difficulty in convicting him of many gross blunders, and if they had not been corrected some of them would have produced a very injurious effect on the public mind. Mr. Bright is not perhaps to be very severely blamed, but it is surely a terrible misfortune that, in comparison with many of our public men, his ignorance may almost be dignified with the name of considerable knowledge. The only true way of learning to know India thoroughly is to go there; and we see no reason why young men who aim at becoming statesmen should not look upon a visit to it as an essential part of their political education. Something might be done by making instruction in Indian history one of the essential elements of popular education. It is, to say the least, quite as important that English boys and girls should know about India as that they should know about Switzerland or Sweden.

THE *Whitehall Review*:—The *Sultan* was to have left Malta for Turkish waters on December 30; but at the last moment the order was countermanded, and it was announced that the Temeraire would take the place of the Sultan and proceed to Vourla Bay on its road. Consequently it is understood that his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh will remain in the island until the end of the present month. It may be remarked that it is currently believed in Malta that, in the event of actual hostilities breaking out between this country and Russia, the Prince would throw up his command in the Mediterranean and return to England. The Russophile inclinations of the Duke—for the possession of which one can hardly upbraid him—are matters of considerable notoriety. The English Club at Valetta has been lately punctually supplied by the Prince with copies of special telegrams sent to his Royal Highness from St. Petersburg and the seat of war, narrating with singular unanimity naught save the most extraordinary Russian successes. Again, the story goes that when news was telegraphed of the fall of Plevna the Prince ordered up champagne on board the Sultan to drink to the triumph, though it is a remarkable fact that when the magnums were ready for the ceremony the Royal Commander and Prince Louis of Battenburg were the only officers found present to join in the toast, the others, by a singular coincidence, having all happened to have gone ashore that afternoon. It is whispered that they knew what was coming. On the whole, therefore, the despatch of the Temeraire to the neighbourhood of strife in lieu of the Sultan may be taken as an act of delicacy on the part of the Admiral of the Fleet. The Duke's vessel had already passed more than her fair share of vacation in Valetta Harbour, having been absent from Besika now nearly three months, and the principal ground of this undue detention at Malta of one of the four largest armour-plated men-of-war has been undoubtedly to allow his Roya Highness time to consider the position which, on his return to Turkish water, he may at a moment's notice be required to take up.

GIRLS AT THE UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

THE first girls who have been permitted to present themselves at the University Entrance Examination have by their success amply vindicated the rightfulness of the step taken by the University. Two of the three presented have passed. One, Miss Conway, from the John Connon Scottish School, Perth, has taken a very distinguished place, being sixth in the order of merit amongst a thousand and thirty candidates. Miss Conway's father belongs to the Bombay Medical Department. The other girl who passed is a daughter of an old Bombay inhabitant, Mr. Thomas Graham, Byculla. Miss Graham was educated in the Scottish School, Byculla. It reflects much credit on the Scottish Day Schools that they have been the first to send girls to the examination, and that their success has been so signal.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this evening at 5-30:—

Quadrille	Genevieve	Coote
Overture	Concert	Titl
Valse	Josephine	Strauss
Selection	Il Trovatore	Verdi
Selection	Il Barbiere	Rossini
Galop	Otto	Kuhner

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—Mr. Pherozeshaw Jamsetjee Damania, who proceeded to England some months ago, has qualified himself as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons and Licentiate of Medicine of Edinburgh. This diploma entitles him to appear for his final competitive examination which takes place about the middle of February next.

A POSTAL NOTICE just issued states, that an arrangement has been concluded for the exchange of parcels between India and Aden, commencing with the first Mail leaving in February, both ways.

ASSAULT.—A Mahomedan hawker, named Sumsoodeen Tyabjee, was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on being adjudged guilty of voluntarily causing hurt to Curreembhoy Esmailjee, by inflicting a blow on the head with a stick.

GAMBLERS.—Moideen Khanjee and eight other Mahomedans were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Byramjee, before Mr. Morojee, presidency No. 2, with keeping a common gaming house at New Memonwada, and the rest of the prisoners with having been found gaming therein. They were all adjudged guilty, and prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 30, the rest Rs. 10 each.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE.—We learn that a widow of the Oswald Bania caste has occasioned much excitement in that community by leaving her family and taking refuge with the friends of a man to whom she is engaged to be married. Her first marriage took place when she was eight years of age, and she became a widow when 12. In a day or two, we believe, she will be remarried to one Laljee Purshotum, of the same caste; in the meantime her relations are endeavouring to recover her by force, which the Police, who are already warned, will certainly prevent. However some misgivings as to their power to do this, her family are already trying to traduce the woman's character, which will certainly prove as futile as the other attempts to injure her. Anyhow, being a widow, the heartless attempt is being made to render the rest of her life as miserable and full of despair as possible.

WILSON'S CIRCUS.

AT this circus yesterday an afternoon performance was given, at which Miss Temple was present, with a large party from Government House. The Governor, Sir Richard Temple, was expected, but did not put in an appearance. The programme was the same as on Monday and Tuesday evenings, and was carried on with as much or more spirit than characterised the performance on each of those occasions. It is certainly a very capital entertainment.

MR. GRAY'S CONCERT THIS EVENING.

WE would bespeak attention to the inviting programme of Mr. Gray's Concert which we circulate with our paper this morning. It will be observed that the vocal pieces are in excess of what is usually to be found in our evening musical entertainments; and were we at liberty to give the names of the accomplished vocalists who will render the songs set down for to-night, Mr. Gray, we are sure, would be gratified by witnessing a crowded Hall. We hope, nevertheless, that he will not be disappointed in the support while he may fairly expect and well deserves.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of the members of this Association was held yesterday afternoon, at which they were present—Mr. Gosling (in the chair), Mr. Sweeto, Mr. Lidbetter, Mr. Fischer, Mr. Bodger, Mr. Purvis, and Mr. Bushby. The resolution of the last meeting, appointing Messrs. Fischer and Lidbetter liquidators to wind up the company, was confirmed. There was no other business.

PASSENGERS BY STEAMER ARABIA.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Arabia, Captain G. Serra, sailing to-morrow, the 1st February, at 10 a.m.:—

For Genoa—Rev R and Mrs Brown and one infant Rev T P Hughes and boy, Mrs Jacob, one child, and two infants, Major S Warden, Rev E Bullard, Mr W C and Mr Russell, Mr W A East, Mr Hautelmann, Dr and Mrs Janson, and Mr Manockjee Sorabjee.

For Aden—Mr Hargowun Govurdhun.

AMATEUR PRESCRIBING.—A laughable instance of the curious ideas that haunt the minds of the clever amateur physicians one constantly meets with is related in *Belgravia* by Mark Twain. He declares that a skipper in the North Pacific has lost faith in his medicinechest, and complains as follows: "There is something rotten about this medicine-chest business. One of us is sick—nothing much, the master. I looks into the book: it said, 'Give him a tessponful of No. 5.' I went to the medicine-chest, and I see I was out of No. 15. I judged I'd get up a combination somehow that would fill the bill; so I hove into the fellow half a tessponful of No 8 and half a tessponful of No. 7, and I'll be hanged if it didn't kill him in fifteen minutes. There something wrong about this medicine-chest system that too many for me I"

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

MOVEMENTS ALONG THE DANUBE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 10, 6.40 p.m.

THE Turkish commandant at Rustchuk telegraphs to the Seraskierate that the enemy opened a fusillade yesterday in the direction of Maratine, but the forces under his command did not reply as it was understood that an armistice had been concluded. To-day a flag of truce was sent to ask for explanations, and the Russian commander at Metchka replied that he had no instructions on the subject.

Several detachments of Russian cavalry and infantry have made a demonstration against various localities in the district of Kezan.

The militia of Prischtina have defeated the Servians near Bolosch.

THE CAPTURE OF THE SCHIPKA ARMY.

(FROM THE "DAILY CHRONICLE.")

SISTOVA, Jan. 10.

The Twelfth Division, under General Skobeleff, which forced the Trojan Pass on the 7th, pushed its way on the 8th to the flank and rear of the Turkish positions at the outlet of the Schipka road, and fought a fierce engagement with the Turkish troops. On the same day General Radetzky, supported by Prince Mirski, made several determined assaults on the Turkish position in the Pass itself. The Turks fought bravely, but finding themselves simultaneously attacked in front, on the left flank, and in the rear, endeavoured to retire on Kesanlik. The retreat became a panic, and, finding themselves completely hemmed in, the Turks surrendered. The Russian loss is seriously reported, but it is acknowledged to be considerable. The Turkish loss is described as very heavy, as in the retreat they were taken between three fires. The number of prisoners is estimated at 15,000. A portion of Reouf Pash's troops had been drawn off as soon as the Trojan Pass was forced, and these retreated on Eski Saghra. But were, according to latest accounts, being hotly pursued. General Skobeleff is at Schipka, awaiting the passage of the main army before moving against Tranova, where the Jamboli Railway joins the main line between Belkova and Adrianople. The right wing of Radetzky's army has effected a junction with the troops of General Gourko. The Turks are in retreat upon all sides, and it is reported are falling back from Tatar Bazarjik.

(FROM THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.")

VIENNA, Jan. 10, Night.

It is believed what the Russians succeeded in taking the Turkish positions in the Schipka Pass by coming in their rear by way of Prosalitz and the Travna Passes, owing to the neglect of the Turks to keep proper watch.

Yesterday a Turkish *parlementaire* arrived at Loftcha to announce that Mehemet Ali at Tatar Bazarjik and Reouf Pasha at Schumla were entrusted with eventual negotiations for an armistice. The Grand Duke Nicholas replied that he would ask for instructions at St. Petersburg. It is, however, well known that the Russian commanders have for some time been instructed in this respect. It appears that the Russians wish to gain time to pass their whole army through the Balkans.

THE TURKISH COMMANDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, Jan. 10, Evening.

The *Political Correspondence* of this evening publishes the following telegram from Constantinople:—"Suleiman Pasha has been relieved of the command of the army in Eastern Bulgaria, and has been summoned to Constantinople."

It is reported that Reouf Pasha made the recall of Suleiman Pasha the conditions of his accepting the command of the whole Turkish army.

EVACUATION OF PHILIPPOPOLIS.

(FROM THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.")

PERA, Jan. 9. Midnight.

Philippopolis has been evacuated.

At the secret sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, the Ministers attended to render an explanation of the actual situation. Mahmoud Pasha was questioned as to the artillery department. He stated that at the commencement of the war Turkey had 576 batteries, and that of the three millions for which a credit had been opened by his department less than half had been spent.

THE PROPOSED ARMISTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 10.

The *Agence Russe* of this evening confirms the statement that the Porte has asked for an armistice, and that Mehemet Ali Pasha has been charged to negotiate on the part of Turkey in Europe. It is not yet known who has been appointed to treat for the Turks in Asia. In regard to the telegrams of some Russian and foreign journals, to the effect that the Porte has already accepted the preliminary bases for peace, the *Agence says*:—"This is not altogether correct, as these bases will only be communicated to the Turkish Plenipotentiary at the Russian headquarters. The Porte, as a matter of fact, was not aware that the acceptance of these bases must precede the conclusion of an armistice."

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 10, Evening.

The Russian Press thisevening points out that the capture of the Schipka army strengthens yesterday's assertion that the enemy's capacity of resistance is broken. With regard to the negotiations for an armistice, those which will follow, it is represented that Constantinople, as well as London, will have to understand that the direction of the negotiations must be such as to involve a recognition of the decisive military situation created by the Russian army.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 10.

The Turkish Commander-in-Chief yesterday notified to the Russian headquarters, which have transferred to Lovatz the lay before yesterday that he was empowered to commence negotiations with a view to the arrangements of the bases of an armistice. Mehemet Ali Pasha, who is at present at Tatar Bazarjik, was at the same time designated as the eventual Turkish Plenipotentiary. The Grand Duke Nicholas acknowledged the receipt of the Turkish communication, adding that he would report the matter to St. Petersburg.

RUSSIA AID KASHGARIA.

(MACLEAN'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Jan. 11.

A Russian correspondent informs us that a special envoy from the commander of the Chinese forces invading Kashgaria has arrived at Kuldja to confer with the Russian Governor of the Semirechinski district. At the same time the Chinese envoy has made arrangements with Russian merchants at Kuldja for the Despatch of provisions to the newly-conquered towns of Toorfan and Aksou.

EXPECTED ATTACK ON SILISTRIA.

We are informed that the Russian naval commander at Tchernavods is making preparations for an attack upon the fortress of Silistria. The flotilla under his command consists of twelve paddle-wheel steamers, averaging 200 tons apiece, and armed with 8-pounder rifled ordnance, besides a large number of torpedo cutters and steamboats adapted for carrying heavy guns. All the sailors that can be spare at Sistova are being sent to assist in the operations.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

GREAT RUSIAN VICTORY.

CAPTURE OF THE ARIY OF THE SHIPKA PASS.

GENERAL GOURKO'S ADVANCE.

THE PASSAGE OF THE BALKANS.

SUFFERINGS OF THE RUSSIAN TROOPS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 10.

THE Grand Duke Nicholas has telegraphed the following despatch to the Emperor of Russia, from Lovtcha, of yesterday's date:—

"I am happy to congratulate your Majesty upon a brilliant victory gained this day, just one month after the capture of Plevna. General Radetzky, after desperate fighting has made prisoner the whole Turkish army defending the Shipka Pass, consisting altogether of 41 battalions, 10 batteries, and one regiment of cavalry, under the command of Vessel Pacha. Prince Mirsky has occupied Kezanlik, and General Skobeleff holds Shipka."

The town is flagged in honour of General Radetzky's great victory in the Shipka Pass.

(BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.)

(FROM "DAILY NEWS" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HEAD-QUARTERS OF GENERAL GOURKO, CURIAK, NEAR SOFIA, Dec. 29.

Early on Christmas morning began the long-deferred forward movement across the great Balkans into the valley of Sofia. The plan of the advance had been long matured, every detail most carefully studied, the ground laid out with mathematical exactness, and only the lack of transport prevented the completion of the first movement. First the delay at Imperial head quarters to issue orders for the march of the reinforcements intended for General Gourko; second, the severe storm and the bad state of the roads, have retarded the arrival of the additional troops until the very day before the advance was made.

It has been evident for some time that General Gourko would either have to retire from the positions he had taken on the mountains near the Baba Konak Pass, or else cross the range. The former course, for the severity of the weather made it almost impossible to bring up the supplies and ammunition, and life in the bivouacs on the mountain became daily more and more difficult. Scarcely a night passed but frozen hands and feet were constantly reported. Thirty soldiers were frozen to death during four days of the storm, and the number of sick from exposure amounted to more than 2,000. Before the snow storm the mountain paths were rivers of mud, and when these froze solid they became quite impassable, and steps had to be cut with axes. The thin shelter tents, torn by the wind, and with difficulty kept fastened to the ground in the gales, were exchanged for rude huts covered with turf and logs, and holes dug in the steep banks among the trees. The transports containing warm clothing, which had been long talked of as on the road somewhere between Sistova and Orkhanie were not even expected to arrive for weeks, and the soldiers make use of the skins of the bullocks and sheep for wrap their feet in and to make jackets of, but with such meagre resources there is little enough alleviation of the suffering from the cold, and men in the trenches along the watershed are constantly exposed not only to the bullets of the enemy near at hand, but to the insidious attacks of the frost, which too often proves a much more dreaded foe.

Doubtless the Turks suffer in an untold degree, but they have much more skill than the Russians, not only in constructing earth works, but in building, warming, and ventilating their miserably clad infantryman behind the breastworks will be found stowed away in comfortable little huts of logs and straw, where a small fire keeps several soldiers warm, and for the time he remains there he makes these huts his home, and defends them as such. The Russian infantryman, on the contrary, rarely considers himself at home in the trenches, because he remains but a few days, and then is relieved and is sent elsewhere. This constant rotation adds greatly to the comfort of the soldiers, but for actual service in earthworks is a mistake, for the soldier who lives for weeks in a breastwork learns every foot of the ground in front, and when the time comes will advance with confidence or defend his earth with desperation. The trenches at Plevna illustrated particularly this difference between the Turk and the Russian in this respect. So here in the Balkans, while the Russians endure every discomfort on the mountain tops, I doubt not that the enemy under the same conditions is comparatively comfortable. The severe cold was not only unexpected, but is quite unreasonable, and when the reinforcements arrived they found themselves obliged to bivouac in the snow because every foot in the town of Orkhanie was already occupied.

The scenes in Orkhanie during the storm and cold surpass description. Generals quartered in circles round and in mud houses, and soldiers sheltered behind piles of snow, or clustered in groups about small fires, were patiently waiting day after day. Officers came in at all hours of the day and night, many on foot from Omarlova, unable to pass on horseback because the road was blocked with cannon, exhausted, half frozen, seeking shelter which they could not buy. Salt failed, and bread became scarce. I have seen an officer give 15 francs for a small loaf. Wood was a luxury which few could obtain in any abundance, for, although there are forests in every direction, all the empty carts were used in bringing wood for the hospitals and ovens, and there were many cases of frozen feet and hands in the town itself.

The plan of the projected advance, as indeed the whole order of the campaign thus far, is mainly due I believe to the chief of General Gourko's staff General Naglovsky. The plan was as precise as a mathematical problem, and the work was laid out explicitly for each detachment. The physical difficulties of crossing the high range that separates the valleys of Orkhanie and Sofia, in fact the great Balkan range, were so much increased by the formation of ice, that it was altogether impossible to carry out the details of the plan. Therefore I will only give the general outline.

The army was divided into nine detachments. Three of these were to form a column, which was to cross to the west of Araba Konak and come down into the villages of Curiak, Potok, and Stolnik. The command of the advance guard of this column, consisting of two battalions of the rifle brigade, the Prasbrajonski and Smallovsky Regiments, one brigade of Kuban Cossacks and sixteen guns, was entrusted to General Rauch. The entire column numbered 31 battalions and 40 guns, the Kuban Cossacks, one division of Cossacks of the Caucasus and five squadrons of Dragoons.

The second column, commanded by General Wilhelminof began to debouch into this valley, the descent to Zelava having proved impracticable. These troops have undergone the most severe hardships, and report that the storm on the mountains was terrible. Soldiers who passed a few moments become indistinguishable from masses of snow. Many strayed away. All suffered from want of food and when they arrived here after an almost continuous march of five days, and for thirty hours without a halt, they were drenched and half frozen together.

The crossing has thus far cost very few lives, and it was accomplished, too, in the face of unusually severe weather, and to the complete surprise of the enemy. The Cossacks have played a most important part in this movement, and the history of their actions would make a most interesting letter. They bring in prisoners almost every day, half naked and scarcely recognizable as human beings, Turkish Circassians who have come into their lines believing them to be of the same army from the similarity of dress. Yesterday a blond young Kuban Cossack came riding in with a child of three years old along in the mane of his horse as a cradle. The child was happily eating a morsel of hard bread, and had been thrown away by its mother from one of the transport waggons which escaped. The tenderness with which the Cossack handled the child, and the expression that his face wore as he fed the baby and gave it trinkets to play with, were most touching. When the child was taken from the horse to be given to the Red Cross attendants it cried lustily, and refused to be consoled.

The situation to-day promises a speedy advance. The chausse is occupied in force, and a large number of battalions of infantry, with artillery in abundance, are in position for its ascent. The soldiers of Wilhelminof's column who have reached here are half dead with hunger and fatigue, but find plenty of Indian corn in the village to eat. They started with five days rations of hard bread but most of them threw it away on the upward climb, so that now biscuits sell among them for a franc each.

There was a most peculiar effect of the sun coming down through the snow. The sky and the mountains were all one colour, and the only spot on the blank white space was the winding blank line slowly moving down, as if from the heavens. One by one the soldiers were seen scrambled down the steep slope, and the cannon were let down by ropes, wound about the trees or strong bushes. Once in the valley, after their five days of mountain climbing, they proceeded to make themselves as comfortable as possible under the circumstances, and the houses in the villages being already overcrowded, the men constructed straw shelters in a few moments, so that all were under cover by sunset.

Now that the fatigues and dangers of the mountain climb are over, everybody is exhilarated, and the perils that menace us from the hands of the Turks appear insignificant in comparison with those of the passage in the snow and cold. As I recall the thirty hours I spent in the mountains without shelter, with scanty food—for my packhorse, in company with many others, had gone astray—it seems a time so full of touching incidents and dramatic events that it recurs to my mind more as the phantasmagoria of a troubled dream than a recollection of real experience. The panorama of that mountain climb would contain more examples of personal devotion and moving dramas of human interest than most of the larger battles of the war. Every step presented a new picture. Gather'd round a small fire at the foot of a large tree two or three Guardsmen would be relating the history of Gorni Dubnic, and with animated gestures illustrating how they dragged guns up the mountains near Etropol. The small audience of the soldiers of the line who had spent many months in the trenches could only stand and wonder at the experience of the Guard, and, too cold to sleep, they passed the long night thus in exchanging stories of the war. Cuddled up against the banked snow on the side of the pathway at every few paces were the soldiers who owned up the muskets of those who hauled the guns, and we stumbled over many lying in the path, shapeless bundles who could only be recognised as soldiers from the rifles which were stuck in the snow and lay scattered about on either side the track, the men having

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IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the World.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE only genuine substitute for MOTHER'S MILK, and recommended by the highest medical authorities as the best of all foods for Infants and Invalids. Testimony has been received from all parts of India of its extraordinary value in Infant Nurture as well as in Adult cases of apparently hopeless inanition, requiring as it does absolutely no digestive effort for its assimilation.

The new machinery employed for its production enables the manufacturer to present it in a form which for convenience in use and for keeping properties surpasses any food hitherto manufactured.

Per Bottle Re. 1 and Rs. 1-12.

AGENTS:
D. S KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE MAZAGON COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Mazagon Company, Limited, is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34 D, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January 1878, at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and passing the following Special Resolutions, of transacting the following business:—

1st.—That the Mazagon Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily from the 28th day of February 1878.

2nd.—That a Liquidator or Liquidators be authorized and empowered to sell, assign and transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company, about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and to be called the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited, all the lands, building, machinery, premises, hereditaments, properties, effects, assets, rights and credits, business and good-will of the said Mazagon Company, Limited, and to receive as the consideration or as part of the consideration for such sale, transfer and assignment as aforesaid 2,000 shares fully paid up in the said Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited, such shares to be distributed amongst the shareholders of the said Mazagon Company, Limited, so and in such a manner as that the holder of each and every share in the latter Company shall receive one share fully paid up in the said Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited, for each and every share held by him at the date of such sale in the said Mazagon Company, Limited. That such sale, transfer, and assignment shall be made subject to and shall provide for the payment, discharge, and performance by the said Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited, of all the debts, liabilities, contracts and obligations of the Mazagon Company, Limited, as the same shall exist on the Twenty-eighth day of February next.

3rd.—That the Liquidator or Liquidators do have all the powers given by Sec. 174 of the said Indian Companies Act 1866.

4th.—To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, No. 34 D, Jan. 18, 1878.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

A BLENDING
OF THE FINEST OLD
CAMPBELTOWN
AND
ISLAY WHISKIES,
SELECTED FOR AND IMPORTED
BY THE
UNDERSIGNED.

Per Dozen, Rs. 23.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS of AERATED WATERS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent for mutton-country will meet with a ready market.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a NUMBER of HORSES broken to single and double harness, and also for saddle.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1877.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS AND
REGIMENTAL AGENTS.
Established in 1815.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and EMPRESS OF INDIA, through her professional taster honors our Firm with her commands. Here in Bombay, where we have traded continuously for years, our Brand is as well known as in Europe. In many varieties of style are our SHERRIES *dry, very dry, medium dry, golden,* &c., &c., and at following prices:—

Rs. 17-8, 20-8, 21-8, 22-8, 24-8, 25-8, 27-8, 28-8, 36-8, 38-8.

Our CLARETS and BURGUNDIES enjoy a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION; our Home Partners select suitable Wine for this *trying climate,* and from growths best approved by their critical judgment. We offer BORDEAUX at the following prices:—

Rs. 11-8, 12, 14-8, 16-8, 18-8, 21-8, 24-8, 27-8, 32-8,—17-8, 18-8, 19, 22, 26, 32, 39.

Our own and our friends' CHAMPAGNE, shipped in many styles, *dry, very dry, extra cuvee,* and *medium* to *ordinary,* is not excelled by any. We challenge a test comparison.

Prices—Rs. 23-8, 25, 32, 42, 49, 50.

Our PORTS are secured by us from EMINENT GROWERS. Our Indian experience enabling us to determine with accuracy the most suitable, and Invalids may rely upon our judgment.

Prices—Rs. 19-8, 22-8, 23-8, 26-8, 36-8.

Our GERMAN WINES—STILL and SPARKLING—are procured from Houses of known repute—the quality as suitable for India is determined by Home Partners' experience.

Prices—Rs. 19-8, 25, 26-8, 30-8, 34, 40-8, 48-8—30, 32, 42.

Our Own well-known COGNACS need not be more particularly mentioned, they are simply *excellent, old* and *mature*—but to provide for varieties of taste, we keep other FIRST CLASS BRANDS. Our prices are

Rs. 18, 21, 23, 25-8, 27-8, 31, 34.

Our CORDIALS are *genuine.* We ship none of British Manufacture We have only those varieties MOST IN DEMAND at prices

Rs. 18, 20, 22, 23, 25-8.

We supply the above described Wines in QUARTS and PINTS—some in JARS of *one, two,* and *four gallons.* Particulars *free* by post. WINES IN WOOD we keep in stock—particulars on application.

MINERAL WATERS.

We have two of the BEST KNOWN and MOST HIGHLY spoken of, the "APOLLINARIS" and the "BELTHAL." *See* separate advertisements.

BASS' CHAMPAGNE ALE—None superior to it can be shipped We ask for a trial order. *See* separate advertisement.

Prices—Rs. 5-12 for one doz. qts.
4-0 " " pts.

GUINNESS' STOUT.

Bottled with patented appliance to secure condition. *See* separate advertisement.

Prices—Rs. 5-12 per one doz. qts.
4-0 " " pts.

Confident in the quality of our various LIQUORS, *we undertake* ALL RISKS OF RETURN.

Our REPORT of the VINTAGES is now being DISTRIBUTED. We join in the expression of thanks for the very EXTENSIVE SUPPORT the PUBLIC has AFFORDED us, and we ask for the CONTINUANCE OF THE SAME FOR 1878.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

PAINTS FOR HOT CLIMATES.

SILICATE PAINT (in all colours) possesses the following great advantages over Lead Paint:—
DOE NOT BLISTER,
NEARLY DOUBLE BULK,
GREATER COVERING POWER,
HAS NO CHEMICAL ACTION ON METALS,
IS NON-POISONOUS,
WILL STAND AN EXTREME OF HEAT which would destroy White Lead.

SILICATE WHITE is the only paint that will stand the action of sulphuretted Hydrogen and other Gases without tarnishing, and retain its colour under all conditions.

Recommended by the Social Science Congress. See *Times, Architect,* and *Builder.*

Full Particulars, Price Lists, Pattern Cards and Testimonials on application to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay; F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta; ASPINWALL & Co., Madras; LAW, BROWN & Co., Colombo; TODD, FINDLAY & Co., Rangoon; FLEMING & Co., Kurrachee; or to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a large and choice Selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY
FROM THE BEST PARIS AND LONDON HOUSES.

All the latest "Novelties" in Dress Material, &c., in all the New Colours.

Galatea Costume Foulards.
Double faced Satin.
Snow Flake.
Clair de Lune Blonde.
New Plush.
Organdies, in new Colours.
New Coloured Serges.
Rich Satins in new Colours.
Lustrine.
The new Floral Galon for Trimmings.
Damasee Ribbons, in all the new Colours.
Moss Silk.
Damasee Gauze.
Chinelle Gauze.
New Rainbow Blonde.
New Persian Cord.
Tarlatans, in new Colours.
Rich Silks, in new Colours.
Rich Velvets, in new Colours.
New Cashmeres.
New Coloured Irish Linen.
New Crepe Lisle Ruffings.
New Lace Mittens.

BALL DRESSES, in all the "New" Materials.
New Bonnets, in all the "New" Colours.
New Hats, in all the "New" Colours.
Richelieu, and "Anne of Austria" Collars.
Cavalier Collars, "Swan Bill Corsets."
Children's Hats and Dresses, in the latest styles.
Infants' Cloaks and Hoods.
Fancy Neck Ties and Fancy Fans.
New "Flowers," "Feathers," and "Laces."
UPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES, Black, White, and Colored.
UPERIOR KID GLOVES (White) for GENTLEMEN.

Patterns and Prices sent on application, "Post Free."
"WEDDING and MOURNING" Orders specially attended to.
"LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP."
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
December, 12th 1877.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S
FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¼ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended ..... Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do. ..... " 350
Do. " Crystal-Faced Do. Do. ..... " 330
Do. " Hunting Do. 2nd Quality Do. ..... " 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from ..... Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ¼ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases ..... Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance ..... " 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¼ Hunting ..... Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¼ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance ..... Rs. 150, 145 and 145
Silver Hunting, ¼ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches ..... " 65 to " 50
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches ..... " 70
Silver Hunting, ¼ Hunting and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless ..... Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time ..... Rs. 30 each

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from ..... Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ¼ and Minute Repeaters ..... " 800 to " 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches ..... " 400 to " 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers ..... 550 " 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!

S. ROSE & Co. beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of
THE GENUINE GRAND SQUARE
"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.
Sole Agents in Bombay, S. Rose & Co.

These Noted Pianos are guaranteed to stand the climate in any part of India. They are unrivalled for Tone, Touch, Finish, and Durability.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO S. ROSE AND CO.

"La Pianetta Favorita."

The cheapest Cottage Piano constructed for India. Compass 7 Octaves, Solid Wood, no veneer, Trichord Treble, metal pin plate. Price Nett Cash Rs. 375.

New and Second-hand Pianofortes.

Grand Square Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, or by Collard and Collard ..... From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550
Semi-Grand Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, Collard and Collard, or by Stodart ..... " 200 to " 450
Full Grand Pianoforte, by Collard & Collard, Broadwood and Sons, or by Stodart ..... Rs. 450 to Rs. 1,200

Pianofortes sold on the New System of Hire. Terms on application.
Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants to S. Rose & Co

HARMONIUMS. HARMONIUMS.
Harmoniums by Alexandre and other Makers.

Solid Oak 4 Octaves ..... Rs. 100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers ..... " 110
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish ..... " 130
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Expression Stop ..... " 160
Solid Mahogany Case, 6 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish ..... " 200
Solid Oak Case, 6 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, 3 Stops, organ toned ..... " 2 0
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, handsomely carved console, Size 4 feet 6 in by 2 feet 5 in.; height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with eighteen Stops, Expression and Sub Bass—for English, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violoncello, Saxophone, Octaves, Sourdine, Forte, TREBLE.—Flute Clarinette, Fifre, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte, The whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of the Instrument getting out of order from damp and to varying temperature ..... Nett Cash .. 800
Solid Oak Harmonium, specially constructed for India, with 2 rows of Keys, complete, 2½ Octaves of Pedals, Pedal Swell, Pedal Stop, and Expression Stop 900

HARMONIUM EXPRESSIF.

In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indictor and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom 250
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom 300
In Oak Case, Stops, zinc bottom C to C with 8 stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom 300
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, with 8 stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom 350
In Ebony and Gold ditto. ditto. 500

The New Alexandre Organ.

Solid Walnut Resonant Case, Type C, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, size 3 feet 6 inches wide; 1 foot 5 inches deep; 3 feet 2 inches high, 3 stops ..... Nett Cash Rs. 400
Solid Walnut Case, 5 Octaves, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, 9 Stops—Flute, Liebitch Gedact, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Gamba, Diapason, Principal, Sub Bass, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained ..... Nett Cash Rs. 800

American Organs by Mason and Hamlin.

Portable, Four-Octaves, Single Reed, with Automatic Swell, Improved Bellows, Two Pedals, Improved Reed Valves, Walnut Case ..... Rs. 300
MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ; Five Octaves, Double Reed; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell; Self-adjusting Reed valves; Improved Bellows; Ivory Fronts to Keys; Gothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides, best finish, Walnut Case ..... Cash, Rs. 550
UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE. Length, 4 ft. 3 in.; Height, 3 ft. 7 in; Depth, 2 ft.—Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators, with Octave Coupler, Sub-Bass, and Full Organ, Nine Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Bulcian, Dolce, Vox Humana, Dolce Voce Coupler, Forte I, Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators ..... Price, Rs. 750

American Organs.

Length, 2 ft. 10 in.; Depth, 1 ft. 9 in.; Height, 2 ft. 7 in. Two sets of Reeds, Three Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte, and Knee Swell ..... Price, Rs. 300
BLACK WALNUT—Length, 3 ft. 9 in.; Depth, 1 ft. 11 in.; Height, 3 ft. 3 in. NEW STYLES (Extra Cases, &c.) Two sets of Reeds, Seven Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humna, Forte I, Forte II ..... Price, Rs. 450
Two and one-fifth sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte I., Forte II ..... Price, Rs. 60

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organ tuned by contract.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.—Pianofortes are let out on hire at DONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,
AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Sodor Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS

HOWRAH IRON WORKS, STEAM SAW MILLS, AND METAL DEPOT.

THESE, the MOST EXTENSIVE WORKS of their kind in India, have been laid out with a view to the expeditious outturn of Rolling Stock, Machinery, Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Tools, &c., &c., for

Railways, Canals, Collieries, | Indigo Concerns, Gas Works, Engineering Works, Tanneries, &c., &c. | Silk Filatures, Tea Gardens, Cotton & Jute Mills,

The whole of our Workshops are fitted with the best and most Modern Machinery. We would direct especial attention to the fact that we are able to turn out Iron Castings up to 20 Tons in weight, and Forgings up to 5 Tons. List of Foundry rates will be sent on application.

BURN & Co.
Howrah, Bengal.

MILL STORES.

J. & B. ROLLER SKINS, O. & W. ORMEROD'S LEATHER BELTING supplied from stock by the Undersigned, and all other Mill Stores contracted for.

WM. WATSON & Co,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLEY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25 MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Dorh and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electroplated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Pukhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
A
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES
AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT.
31,000 TICKETS, 2 RUPEES EACH.
400 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, including land.
Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanised roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, including land.
Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled-roof, portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, including land.

IN CASH.

Prize Rs. 2,000 | 4 Prizes Rs. 125 | 25 Prizes Rs. 20
1 Prize " 1,000 | 5 Prizes " 100 | 150 Prizes " 10
1 Prize " 500 | 10 Prizes " 50 | 200 Prizes " 5

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.
Agents are invited for Out-stations; liberal Commission will be allowed.
Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.
For further particulars apply to
ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel
AGENTS:
1—Atmaram Sagoon, Esq., Bookseller, Kalbadevie Road.
2—Jehangier Bazonjee Karanee, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
3—Nowrojee Cursetjee Karasa, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
4—B. F. Furtado, Esq., Catholic Bookseller, Kalbadevie Road.
5—Kakeebhai Puddumsee, Esq., near Crawford Market.
6—Merwanjee Framjee Postwalla, Esq., Bazaar Gate, Fort.
7—Francis D'Netto, Esq., Black Town, Madras.
8—Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co., Nellgherry Hills.
9—Messrs. Darlington & Co. Calcutta.
10—Mr. Richard Wood, Planting and Agent Contractor, South Wynaad, Vaythery.
Full particulars will be duly announced.

THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.
Registered under Act X. of 1876.
CAPITAL—Rs. 7,84,000 FULLY PAID UP.
MANUFACTURERS OF FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE.
HEAD OFFICE: 4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.
WORKS:—GHOOSERY, NEAR CALCUTTA.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

IN pursuance of the authority vested in the Directors by a Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 10th November 1877, and confirmed at another Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 27th November 1877, TENDERS are invited for a LOAN in sterling of the equivalent of Rs. 1,50,000, making with the sum already subscribed in England the equivalent of Rs. 2,50,000. The Bonds will be for £50 each, bearing interest from 1st February 1878 at £8 per centum, per annum, payable (after the first instalment, which will be paid on the 30th April 1878) half yearly on 31st October and 30th April in each year, redeemable in five years, secured by a first charge upon the Land, Buildings, Machinery, Block, Stock, and Outstandings of the Company; the principal and interest will be payable in London in sterling or in Calcutta at the Exchange of the day, at the option of the Bondholders.

Applications in the annexed form accompanied by a deposit of £10 per cent. will be received by the Delhi and London Bank at Calcutta, or at any of their Branches, where subscription lists are open. Should default be made in payment of any instalment at the due date, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.

If no allotment be made the deposit will be returned in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted the balance of the deposit will be appropriated towards payment of the amount due on allotment.